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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

VIKRAM SAMVAT 1994, YEAR 1937-38.



GWALIOR :

PRINTED AT THE ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS.

1939

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR STATE
FOR THE
Year ending 30th June 1938, Samvat 1994.

PART I.

I Office Notes.

Charge :—During the year of report the undersigned held charge of the Department except between the 3rd and the 24th June 1938, while he was on privilege leave due to illness. During the period of leave the charge of his current duties remained with Mr. S. R. Thakore, the Curator of the Archæological Museum, as the Inspector of Archæology also had been on leave.

2. *Leave* :—The Director availed himself of 22 days' privilege leave from the 3rd to the 24th June 1938.

Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows:—

- (a) *Inspector*.—Privilege leave for 27 days from the 23rd May to the 18th June 1938.
- (b) *General Assistant*.—Privilege leave for 12 days from the 9th to the 20th August 1937.
- (c) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman*.—Privilege leave for 19 days from the 6th to the 24th July and for 4 days from the 9th to the 12th August 1937.
- (d) *Curator*.—Privilege leave for 8 days from the 26th July to the 2nd August 1937.
- (e) *Officer Accounts*.—Privilege leave for 10 days from the 14th to the 23rd April 1938.
- (f) *Officer Sarishta*.—*Sutak* leave for 13 days from the 4th to the 16th August 1937, and privilege leave for 13 days from the 9th to the 21st May 1938.

3. *Administrative Changes* :—The Darbar were graciously pleased to change the designation of the undersigned which was hitherto "Superintendent of Archæology" into "Director of Archæology" (*Vide*: Home Department letter No. 105 dated the 9th July 1937).

4. *Cash Rewards* :—The Darbar were also graciously pleased to confer cash rewards on the following members of the staff of this Depart-

ment on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Birthday, for the meritorious services they rendered during the session of the All-India Educational Conference which met at Gwalior in December 1936 :—

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Mr. S. P. Tate, Inspector of Archæology | Rs. 100 |
| 2. „ V. M. Shavrikar, Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman. | „ 75 |
| 3. „ S. R. Thakore, Curator, Archæological Museum. | „ 75 |
| 4. „ R. S. Khandalkar, Head Clerk | „ 75 |

5. *General* :—All the office staff discharged their respective duties harmoniously, diligently and carefully, for which I am glad to record my appreciation.

II Circulars and Orders.

6. No Circular or Departmental Order with special reference to this Department was issued in the year of report.

III Work at Headquarters.

7. In addition to the ordinary office routine the following work was done during the headquarters' season :—

(a) The *Annual Administration Report* for the Samvat year 1993 (1936-37 A. D.) was drawn up and submitted along with an album of select photographs of monuments and antiquities, taken in the year under report.

(b) Coins received as treasure-trove finds or offered for purchase or exchange were examined and disposed of.

(c) A list of duplicate coins available for sale or exchange in this Department was printed and circulated among important Museums.

(d) Paintings and metal images received for inspection and approval were examined, and such as were found suitable, were purchased for the Archæological Museum.

(e) The antiquities acquired for the Museum were labelled and properly exhibited.

(f) A special album entitled "*Bhilsa and its neighbourhood*" was prepared and presented to His Highness the Maharaja on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Birthday. It contained 25 select photographs of archæological monuments in the Bhilsa District and a short descriptive note on them.

(g) *Annual Administration Report* for the Samvat year 1989 was printed and published in the year of report. The proofs of the *Annual Reports* for V. S. 1990 and 1991 were passed for final printing.

(h) Forty-nine new half-tone blocks were made and printed for illustrating the *Annual Reports* for V. S. 1992 and 1993.

(i) Forty-eight sorts of picture post-cards of buildings of interest at Gwalior and antiquities in the Archæological Museum were printed for sale.

(j) An illustrated article in Hindi on the foundation of the Gwalior Fort ("गवालियर किलेकी स्थापना") was contributed to the Birthday Special Number of the *Jayaji Pratap*, 1937. A paper on the "*Past, Present and Future of Archæology in Gwalior*" was sent to Sir John Cumming for being incorporated in the India Society's proposed publication "*Revealing India's Past*". A summary of archæological progress accomplished in Gwalior State during the last quarter of a century was supplied to the Director General of Archæology in India for his essay on the "*Progress of Archæology in India*", published by the Indian Science Congress Association as a part of the "*Progress of Science in India during the last 25 years*".

(k) Distinguished visitors were shown round the Archæological Monuments at Gwalior.

IV Tours.

8. During the year of report I spent 69 days in camp including 18 days' special tours outside the State, partly for the annual inspection of monuments already conserved, for supervising and directing the works of conservation in progress, for preparing estimates of conservation works intended to be undertaken, for directing photography, for copying inscriptions, for showing distinguished visitors over important monuments, for exploration, and partly for attending Conferences. The detailed tour-diary is given in *Appendix A*.

9. Visits of annual inspection were paid to the monuments at Bagh, Bhilsa, Chanderi, Gyaspur, Surwaya and Udaygiri. The conservation works in progress at Bagh, Bhilsa, Gwalior, Gyaspur, Kakpur and Suhania were supervised and directed. Bhonti and Tapkesvar Mahadeva *Kho* near the village Dhala in the Shivpuri District were explored. Dhamdhauli near Narwar was visited by the Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman for exploration.

10. In the course of special tours, I attended the All-India Museums Conference at Delhi and the Ninth All-India Oriental Conference at Trivandrum, in December, 1937. At the Museums Conference I exhibited some publications of the Gwalior Archæological Department, especially, the *Guide to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior*. During the period of the Conference, along with the other delegates, I visited the Delhi Fort Museum, and the Museum of Central Asian Antiquities in New Delhi. At the annual meeting of the Numismatic Society which was held along with the Oriental Conference, I exhibited and spoke on some interesting and rare Naga Coins in our Museum. In the course of the sight-seeing arranged for the delegates to the Oriental Conference, I had an opportunity to see the State Museum including the Java-Bali Annexe and the Art Galleries--Sri Chitralayam and Rangavilas Palace--at Trivandrum, the old palace at Padmanabhapuram with its old wall paintings, the Suchindrum temple and its old paintings, the Fort at Udaygiri, and the famous temple of Kanya Kumari at Cape Comorin. On my way back from Trivandrum I visited and studied the Elephanta Caves near Bombay, where special measures of conservation were in progress.

V Conservation of Monuments.

(1) Initial repairs.

11. The last few years constituted a period of financial depression which had its adverse effect on the progress of conservation works. Owing to paucity of funds even urgent repairs to important archæological monuments had to be postponed. Fortunately there was a change for the better in the year of report. Although the ordinary recurring grant for conservation works which suffered 50 per cent cut in Samvat 1988, was not restored even in part, the practice of sanctioning special grants for important works, which had been held in abeyance since then, was resumed this year. This enabled the Department to renew its activities in the field of conservation. Thus Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned for repairs to the famous Buddhist Caves at Bagh and Rs. 4,500 for the restoration of a hall in the Archæological Museum at Gujar Mahal, for which the Department tenders its grateful thanks to the Darbar.

12. In the year of report conservation works were carried out at Bagh, Bhilsa, Gwalior, Gyaraspur, Kakpur and Suhanja at a total cost of Rs. 13,795-3-2. A statement of the conservation works and the expenditure incurred on them appears in *Appendix B*. The measures of conservation carried out at the different places may be briefly summarised thus :—

(District Gird-Gwalior)

13. *Gwalior* :—The Gujar Mahal in Gwalior Fort has been in use for housing the Archæological Museum. As the number of antiquities in the Museum greatly increased in recent years and has been increasing steadily year by year, an urgent need was felt for more accommodation for the proper exhibition of the antiquities. In order to relieve this pressure to a certain extent it was proposed to restore and utilise a spacious hall at the south-west corner of the Mahal, which had fallen away leaving behind only the stumps of two pillars and two pilasters in the facade. The proposal having been sanctioned, the work of restoration was executed partially in the year of report. The construction of the roof and a few other items will be completed next year. The design of the hall had to be made and unmade more than once and was finally passed after long and careful deliberation. The final design according to which the work of restoration has been executed presumably leaves little room for improvement. The carving of the pillars, brackets, caps, and arches has been copied from the different existing rooms in the Mahal and the style and technique of the old architecture have been faithfully followed. The effect on the whole is very artistic and after a few years when the colour of the new stone has been weathered it will be difficult to discriminate that the hall is a new construction.

14. The ornamental door openings of the new hall resemble roughly those of the adjoining hall (Room No. 3). The general outline of the

chhajja and of the parapet wall above is taken from another corresponding corner of the Mahal, some elaborate details of carving having however been omitted to save the cost. Two new double pillars and two corresponding pilasters at sides with ornamental bases, caps and brackets are constructed in the middle, which divide the hall into two halves each of three bays, without unnecessary obstruction of the spacious view of the interior. The back and side walls which had been reconstructed during repairs in past years are raised up to necessary height and the flanking walls in the facade restored with stone masonry faced with cut stone *fadera*. The ceiling is flat. The ceiling slabs are supported on double cut stone beams. A cut stone plain cornice is provided round the walls just below the ceiling and corresponds to an old cut stone course which has survived at the bottom of walls. The three door openings are fitted with teak wood doors having batons and brass flowers in the old Indian pattern.

15. This hall is proposed to be utilised as a picture gallery mostly consisting of the life size copies of the famous wall paintings on the Bagh Caves for which there was hitherto no suitable accommodation.

(District Sardarpur)

16. *Bagh* :--The famous Buddhist Caves at Bagh requires no introduction. Although very considerable conservation work has already been executed at these Caves in the past few years, a good deal remains still to be done. Caves Nos. II and IV had been partially repaired but parts of Cave No. II required further repairs, portions of Cave No. IV were still in a precarious condition and Caves Nos. III and V were yet untouched. The Department had been continually sounding a note of danger since the conservation of the Caves was stopped for want of funds. It was pointed out that a valuable monument of international reputation was in danger, and required urgent attention before it was too late to save it. It was proposed that the repairs might be spread over five years and that amount required for the repairs might be sanctioned in five yearly instalments. Fortunately the cry was heard. The first instalment of Rs. 10,000 was granted in the year of report and it was utilised for further repairs to Caves Nos. II and IV which are more important than the rest and which had already received partial attention.

Cave No. II :--

- (a) In the interior main hall two pillars in the front row which had disappeared almost wholly were reconstructed with cut stone casing and a hearting of cement concrete.
- (b) Three more pillars whose surface had decayed were repaired with a thin facing of reinforced cement concrete after scrapping off the decayed surface.
- (c) The *dasa* or a sort of rock cut coping which runs round the hall joining the bases of pillars, had decayed and worn away in several places. The decayed portions of the *dasa* in important places were chiselled off and replaced with cut stone pieces.

- (d) In order to improve the appearance of the premises of the cave a dwarf parapet wall was constructed at the edge of the earth platform in front of the cave.
- (e) But the most important item of conservation carried out here was the restoration of the chapel at the south-west end of the verandah of this Cave. The whole body of the chapel and the adjoining pilaster of the verandah had badly decayed and portions had been repaired in later times with mud and bamboos which presented a shabby look. These ugly accretions were dismantled and removed, decayed portions of the rock were cut out and the chapel was restored with masonry of large cut stone blocks in cement. The original design has been faithfully copied in the re-construction.
- (f) Some further repairs were also done to the chapel at the opposite end of the verandah, which had been partially repaired in past years.

Cave No. IV :—

- (a) In the interior main hall portion of the ceiling at the south-east corner had been badly cracked and had become very dangerous. The original rock cut pillars in this portion had disappeared. A huge structural pillar—one of a group of four pillars which had been constructed soon after the original excavation of the cave—had badly disintegrated and instead of serving as a support to the ceiling had latterly become itself a source of danger to visitors. After the construction of strong and skilful scaffolding this dangerous pillar and the dangerous portions of the ceiling above were dismantled with great care and caution, and were removed. The pillar was reconstructed with new cut stone masonry after the original design. The decayed top of a round column was also repaired with reinforced cement concrete. Two new pillars of ordinary stone masonry were built up and two steel girders were fixed on the old and new pillars, to support the firm portion of the cracked ceiling which remained after the dangerous portion had been removed.
- (b) The *stupa* or *dagoba* inside the shrine-room had been very badly disfigured with the decay of the rock. The decayed portions of rock were cut out to a considerable depth in some places and the *dagoba* was restored after the original design with cut stone blocks in cement.
- (c) The back and side walls of the Cave which are pierced by cells have decayed and fallen in many places causing wide gaps. Portions of the back wall were repaired with stone and lime masonry.

17. Portions of the work sanctioned which were still in progress at the close of the year will be completed very shortly. It is also

expected that another instalment of grant will be forthcoming in the next year's budget and the work of urgent repairs will continue to make substantial progress during the next year.

(District Bhilsa)

18. *Bhilsa* :—A huge monolithic pillar of the Sunga period (circa 2 cent. B. C.) once adorned the top of the Lohangi Rock, the isolated peak which prominently attracts the travellers' attention as the train approaches the Bhilsa Station. The shaft of the pillar has disappeared but its capital was lying for centuries uncared for and half buried in the ruins of a later Muhammadan structure on the top of peak. The significance of the capital having been forgotten in course of time, popular imagination associated it with the mythical king Rukmangada and looked upon it as *pāni-ki-kundi* or the trough from which the king's horses drank water.

19. As a relic commemorating the existence of a pillar which in olden times must have been a prominent land mark, the capital was worth being preserved and suitably exhibited for the benefit of interested visitors. This work was accomplished in the year of report. A plot of ground near the place where the capital was lying uncared for, was cleared of jungle and debris, levelled and tidied up, and demarcated with boundry posts. A suitable platform of cut stone masonry was constructed in the centre of the plot of ground and the capital was set up on it. The name and age of the capital were engraved in Hindi and English on a slab of stone which was built up in a side of the platform, to serve as a sign board.

20. *Gyaraspur* :—Most of the numerous monuments at this important archæological centre have already been conserved. A few items of repairs to the Maladevi temple, the biggest of these monuments, were attended to, this year.

- (a) A stone column put in later times as a support to help a cracked bracket in the hall (*sabhamandapa*) of the temple was no longer necessary, as two new masonry pillars had recently been constructed to support the ceiling which rested on the bracket. The stone column itself had begun to decay, had gone out of plumb and looked rather ugly. It was, therefore, removed after properly supporting the weight of the adjoining ceiling on a strong but temporary scaffolding.
- (b) The double platform on which the temple stands is built on a steep slope of a hill. On three sides namely the east, the south and the west, the platform rises to a pretty good height and there was thus danger of unwary visitors and children, injuring themselves by a fall down the valley. As a protection against this danger a dwarf parapet wall of dry stone masonry was constructed along the three sides of the platform.

- (c) The edges of the stone pavement on the south of the temple which extended over only a part of the top area of the platform looked rather ugly. The edges were, therefore, covered up with a bank of earth.
- (d) A number of loose sculptures taken out from inside the temple had been placed two years back leaning against the basement of the temple for want of better accommodation. After the construction of the parapet wall the loose images were arranged against it in the shape of an open air museum.

21. *Kakpur* :—The remains of two mediæval Hindu temples near the village Kakpur, 17 miles north of Bhilsa, on the Bhilsa-Pachhar road, described on page 7 of the *Annual Report* of this Department for V. S. 1988 (year 1931-32), were taken up for conservation in the year of report. Preliminary measures such as initial jungle clearance, small repairs to the retaining walls of the platform on which the temples stand, underpinning of the hollows in the surviving masonry of the temples and resetting of shaken and dangerous stones in the spire and the roof were carried out.

22. The floor of the Devi temple which was silted up was excavated so as to expose the original pavement. The carved monolithic pedestal of the principal idol of the shrine was properly reset. The staircase of this temple was repaired. The floor of the pillared hall was improved. A footpath connecting the road to the platform on which the temples stand, was made. A stone signboard giving the names and age of the temples in Hindi and English was put up on the roadside for the information of visitors.

(District Morena)

23. *Suhania* :—The conservation of the famous Kakanmadh temple standing on the limits of the two villages Suhania and Baodipura, which had been resumed last year after a few years' break was pushed on further in the year of report. The items of conservation now carried out were:—

- (a) The old pavement of the shrine-room had sagged and become uneven. As it consisted of very thick and heavy slabs it was very difficult and troublesome to take out and reset them. A new layer of slab pavement was therefore added to the old one so as to make the floor neat and level.
- (b) The inner face of the walls of the shrine had suffered a number of gaps and fissures owing to the flaking off of the stone blocks. These fissures were rather dangerous as they provided shelter for worms and injurious insects. These were therefore filled up with chips of stone in cement.
- (c) All the three staircases—one leading to the shrine-room, the second leading up to the *sabhamandapa* on the top of the

plinth or basement and the third or last giving access to the platform which supported the main temple and the attendant shrines—were further repaired with cut stone masonry.

- (d) Some flag stones in the pavement of the *pradakshina-patha* or the circumambulatory passage round the shrine were missing, causing pits. The missing stones were supplied and the passage made safe and easy for visitors.
- (e) The pavement round the main temple had been badly damaged and crushed. Many of the paving slabs were missing or had sagged. The surviving slabs were taken out and reset so as to form a five feet wide footpath all round the temple.
- (f) The top of the spacious platform on which the temple stands had become uneven and untidy. It was levelled up by cutting and filling earth and the whole area was dressed up so as to look neat and tidy.
- (g) Loose stones in the foundations which mark the sites of the attendant shrines were reset and gaps filled up.
- (h) In order to expose and examine the remnants of the large platform on which the main temple and the attendant shrines stood, the base of the mound formed by the debris of the platform and shrines was excavated all round. The whole plan of the platform which is an oblong having rectangular projections for the attendant shrines was exposed. A large number of beautiful sculptures more or less damaged were unearthed along with carved and uncarved stones in these excavations.
- (i) The sculptures numbered nearly 300. Out of these 33 select and representative images including two huge figures of lions which originally flanked the outer most stairs leading up to the top of the platform were removed to the Archaeological Museum at Gwalior, while the remaining sculptures were arranged into an open air museum which makes a sort of rectangular enclosure on three sides of the main temple except the front or the east. The sculptures are arranged into iconographical groups and are set on a line of pedestals or platform made up of carved *dasa* stones found in the excavations. The open air museum which contains many beautiful carvings has very considerably added to the charm of the monument.
- (j) Stones carved and uncarved other than sculptured images found in the excavations were stacked on the enclosure wall made up in past years out of similar stones found during the clearance of the mound and the platform.

- (k) The stacks of earth and boulders which were standing in the premises of the outer compound were dug out and removed.
- (l) A trench 15 feet wide has been provided all round the platform so as to make the latter visible to its full depth and the bed is sloped away in order to prevent rain water from accumulating near and percolating in the foundations.
- (m) There was a local tradition that the small depression adjoining the south wall of the enclosure contained an old step-well. As a well, which could supply drinking water for visitors and for trees proposed to be planted in the premises was a great desideratum, a trial pit was taken in the depression in order to verify the tradition. Fortunately the remains of a round brick built well if not a stepwell were exposed in the excavations at a depth of about 15 feet. It is advisable to dig out and repair this well as good water is rather scarce in the locality.

(2) Annual Upkeep.

24. Annual jungle clearance after the rainy season was carried out at all monuments already conserved and petty repairs including the filling of ruts and depressions caused by rains, the painting of iron work, oiling of wooden doors, white-washing and re-inking stone signboards, change of printed sheets in framed signboards, repairs to footpaths and similar minor measures of upkeep, were executed where necessary. The more important groups of conserved monuments are maintained in permanent good order through caretakers employed for the purpose.

(3) Approach Roads.

25. The metalled road about two and a half miles long connecting the Udaygiri Caves with the Bhilsa-Shamsabad road which had been under construction for some years by the P. W. D. was at last completed in the year of report. The piece of fair-weather road in front of the Caves which was proposed to be improved into a *pucca* road out of the saving of the approach road is now under construction.

(4) Signboards.

26. The following signboards giving the name and age of monuments in Hindi and English were engraved on stone slabs :—

- (1) The excavated platform of a brick temple at Pawaya (ancient Padmavati) 4th century A. D.
- (2) Kakanmadh temple at Suhania, 10th century A. D.
- (3) Ruins of temples at Kakpur, 10th century A. D.
- (4) Mohajmata temple and gateway at Terahi, 10th century A. D.
- (5) Larger Siva temple at Mahua, 7th century A. D.
- (6) Smaller Siva temple at Mahua, 7th century A. D.

(7) Ruins of a Gupta temple at Udaygiri, 6th century A. D.

(8) Brick temple at Kherhat, 10th century A. D.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of these, and the sign board of the Rest House at the Bagh Caves engraved last year, were set up at their respective places in the year of report.

(5) Monuments declared protected.

27. No monuments were declared protected in the year of report.

VI Exploration.

(a) Excavations.

28. No separate excavations were carried out in the year. But as a measure of conservation the foot of the large mound on which the Kakanmadh temple at Suhania stands was excavated all round in order to expose the retaining walls of the platform which had been buried in their own debris and in that of the attendant shrines. These excavations yielded nearly 300 beautiful stone sculptures fallen from the ruined shrines. The sculptures represent the various gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon which were usually stuck up in the outer faces of the mediæval temples, some as guardians of quarters (*dikpalas*) and others as mere decorations. These include two huge figures of lions which once flanked the steps leading up to the platform and formed what is known as the *Simha-dwara* or the Lion Gate. A few select sculptures from this collection were taken to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior while the rest were arranged upon a line of pedestals on three sides of the main temple in the shape of an open air museum which has since been an additional source of attraction to the visitors in the neighbourhood. A list of the sculptures unearthed in these excavations appears in *Appendix C*.

(b) Listing of Monuments.

29. The rather heavy programme of conservation and other important works left little time for exploration and listing of monuments in the year of report. Only four monuments were listed, one of which namely the Siva temple described below is of some interest (*Appendix D*).

30. *Dhamdhauli* (District Shivpuri) :—It is a small village about 8 miles east of Narwar Fort. To the west of the village and on the borders of Kalipahadi (another village) is a Siva temple built of chisel-dressed stones, assignable to about the 11th or 12th century A. D. A short distance behind the temple flows the river Magaddha. The temple is set on low plinth and faces the west. The exterior of the temple is plain, with the exception of a few carved stones used for decoration here and there, the *amalasila* on the *sikhara* and the door-frame of the shrine. The *sikhara* rises over the shrine. There is no *sabhamandapa* but in front of the temple is an open platform of cut stone masonry, measuring 25' × 29' with a projecting staircase. The shrine-room measures internally 9'9" × 9'9" with an *antarala* of

6'5" long. The door-frame is carved as usual. On the lintel are carved three gods, probably Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, now almost obliterated. On the bases of the door-jambs are the figures of the river-goddesses Ganga and Yamuna, the upper part being divided into panels inset with human figures. The Siva-linga in the shrine is half buried in accretions of earth and does not appear to be worshipped now. There is no inscription on the temple. A short distance to the south-west of the temple is a *baodi*, built of chisel-dressed stone, contemporary with the temple.

(c) Epigraphy.

31. 5 Sanskrit, 10 Hindi and 1 Persian or 16 inscriptions in all were copied during the year of report, as shown in *Appendix E*.

32. One of the five Sanskrit inscriptions was received from the State Museum and is now exhibited in the Archaeological Museum which is the proper place for it. It is a fragmentary inscription. Its original find-spot is not known. The recovered portion is in five pieces of a broken slab of which the remaining pieces are missing. No date, name of king or information of historical value are found in the existing portion which only shows that the inscription records the construction of a Vishnu temple by a Vaisya named Vahada (?) who is highly praised for his virtues. Neither Vahada nor the other names of Vaisyas mentioned in this epigraph seem to be of historical importance. On palaeographical grounds the inscription may be assigned to about the 10th century A. D.

33. Another inscription in two lines of old Nagari letters incised on the left hip of a huge figure of a lion excavated at Suhania, is illegible and possibly records the name of its sculpture or donor.

34. The remaining three Sanskrit inscriptions come from Narwar. Two were recovered from private houses and the third is incised on an old well in a field about a mile to the north-east of Narwar. The first inscription is fragmentary and illegible. The second is only partially legible. It refers itself to the reign of Shah Jahan and is dated in Vikrama Samvat 1687 (A. D. 1630). It seems to record the performance of certain meritorious acts by a merchant (*Vanik*) Jasavanta and his wife Narayanade, residents of Nalapura (Narwar). The third is the only well preserved inscription discovered in the year of report. It is dated in V. S. 1341 and refers itself to the reign of Maharaja Gopaladeva evidently of the Jajapella dynasty of Narwar. The inscription records the construction of the step-well on which it is inscribed, by a *bania* named Rama of Vamsala *Gotra* an inhabitant of the village Sevayika which is not yet indentified.

35. Out of the ten Hindi inscriptions, one found at Chanderi on a stone slab lying outside the Kalyan Rai temple is a *Sati* record dated V. S. 1542 in the reign of Ghiyas Shah of Malwa. Another Hindi inscription which comes from Jeeran (District Mandasor) is on a broken slab in four pieces now kept in the local Tehsil building. It is very badly written and is almost illegible. It refers to Akbar,

Maha Ravat Bhanaji and Amarsingh. Bhanaji is unidentified but Amarsingh is perhaps the king of Mewar, whose name is met with in several other inscriptions, one of which is dated in Vikrama Samvat 1654 which is also the date of our record. Two other short records on the same slab give the name Ekalingaji the tutelary Deity of Mewar Rajputs and the Saka year 1519. The last of the Jeeran inscriptions is incised on a slab in the Panchamukhi Mahadeva temple. It seems to record a grant or grants to the temple and mentions the name of Rana Jagatsimha. Out of four inscriptions found engraved on rocks in the premises of the Tapkesvar Mahadeva temple near village Dhala (District Shivpuri), one records the installation of an image of Hanuman by Ustam Kasiram in Vikrama Samvat 1762 in the reign of Raja Udetasimha who was possibly a local chief. Another inscription dated in Vikrama Samvat 1764 refers to Raja Virasimhaddeva (of Orchha) and Prince Salim (afterwards Emperor Jahangir). The remaining Hindi inscriptions are all illegible and unimportant.

36. The only Persian inscription copied this year is on a slab built in the wall of a mosque near Jagesvari temple below the Chanderi Fort. It is dated in the regnal year 27 of Emperor Aurangzeb and records the construction of a well.

(d) Numismatics.

37. Four hundred and sixty-five coins comprising 10 golds, 85 silver, 6 copper and 364 billon were examined during the year of report. For details see *Appendix F*.

38. All the ten gold coins were received in exchange from the Government Museum, Madras. They are all South Indian coins including Chola, Pallava, Rashtrakuta, Vijayanagara and Mysore pieces and *fanams* found in different districts of the Southern Presidency.

39. The eighty-five silver coins were received as treasure-trove in four different lots from three districts—53 from Ujjain, 19 from Guna and 13 from Shivpuri. These consisted of Mughal and Indian State coins. Out of these, 3 coins of Shah Jahan, 1 of Murad Baksh, 11 of Aurangzeb and 2 of Shah Alam I, that is, 17 coins in all, are retained for our coin cabinet.

40. All the six copper pieces being modern coins of Indian States had no antiquarian value.

41. The three hundred and sixty-four billon coins came in three lots of treasure-trove finds, two from District Shivpuri and one from District Guna. The biggest and by far the most important of these lots which comes from the village Dangipura, District Shivpuri contained 360 coins of the early Sultans of Delhi. One hundred and fifteen of them belong to Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah II and bear A. H. dates 701, 702, 703, 704, 711, 712, 713, 714, and 715. Twenty-nine coins are of Mubarak Shah with A. H. dates 716, 717, and 719. Two hundred and sixteen represent Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq I having A. H. dates 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726 and 727. Two specimens from all the dated coins were acquired for our coin

cabinet and the rest kept as duplicates for sale or exchange. The four coins of the remaining two lots of two coins each, were poor specimens. One of them was a coin of Mihirabhoja of Kanauj, two were Gadhiya coins and one a debased coin of Ahmad Shah (Mughal).

VII Archæological Museum, Gujar Mahal.

42. In the year of report 111 antiquities were acquired for the Museum. They comprise 2 stone inscriptions (fragmentary), 33 stone sculptures, 8 metal images, 66 old coins of different metals, and 2 miniature paintings. Out of these the metal images and paintings were purchased, the sculptures and inscriptions were collected from different places in the State, while the coins were either retained from treasure-trove coins received for examination or were received in exchange from other Museums (see *Appendix G*).

43. Among the acquisitions of this year some metal images and stone sculptures deserve mention as being of considerable interest. The metal figures are :—(1) a ten-armed Kali, (2) an eighteen-armed goddess, (3) Trimurti or Dattatraya, (4) a dancing Balkrishna and (5) a cat.

All the stone sculptures come from the ruins of the Kakanmadh temple at Suhania and were unearthed in excavations carried out there as a measure of conservation. They include two huge figures of couchant lions which originally flanked the flight of steps which led to the top of the large platform on which the main temple and the attendant shrines stood, and formed what is known as the *Simha-dvara* or the Lion Gate. They had subsequently fallen from their pedestals and lay topsy-turvy completely buried in the heaps of debris. They will now be set up on the two platforms which flank the outermost gate of the premises of the Gujar Mahal where in their new positions also they will make a new Lion Gate. Other important sculptures of either iconographical or artistic interest brought from the same place are:—

(1) Sakti or female form of Ganesa (an iconographically rare sculpture), (2-3) two well carved sculptures of Agni or the god of fire, (4-5) two images of Kumara or Kartikeya, (6-7) two sculptures of Surya or Sun-god, (8) a figure of a *Sadhu* having a beard and wearing a lion cloth, (9) a man fighting with a *vyali* (conventional tiger) and (10) a fight between a *vyali* and an elephant.

The painting alleged to represent baby Akbar and his mother is also of some interest.

44. The antiquities acquired last year were exhibited and labelled.

45. In order to provide accommodation for the increasing number of exhibits a large room situated in the south-west corner of the Gujar Mahal, which had fallen away, was restored in the old style (see para 13 above). This room will now be furnished with necessary fittings and used as a picture gallery, specially for the copies of the wall painting, on the Bagh Caves, both in colour and in outline.

46. The Museum building was maintained in good order, petty repairs were attended to and two ceiling fans were fitted in the office and the record room. The pot garden was improved by the addition of flower plants. The water pipe installation was extended in order to facilitate the watering of plants with the hose pipe.

47. The Museum has been maintaining its popularity. The names of distinguished visitors to the Museum in the year of report are :—

- (1) A party of students from the Modern High School, New Delhi.
- (2) S. D. Satwalekar, Editor, *Purushartha*, Aundh, District Satara.
- (3) Vishvabandhu Shastri, D. A. V. College. Lahore.
- (4) Sir Manubhai Mehta, Home Minister, Gwalior Government, and Lady Mehta.
- (5) Mr. Waddington, Archæological Survey of India, New Delhi and Mrs. Waddington.
- (6) Mr. G. T. Hankar, Board of Education, England.
- (7) Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Goetz, Leiden (Holland).
- (8) A party of students under Rai Sahib Sohan Lall, Lecturer, Central Training College, Lahore.
- (9) Mr. V. N. Mehta, I. C. S., U. P., and Mrs. Mehta.
- (10) Kunwar Raghubir Sinha, Prince of Sitamau.
- (11) Bureau of University Travel, Boston, U. S. A. under the conductor Mr. G. Sidney, Phelps.
- (12) Kirtanacharya M. G. Upasani, Nizampurkar.
- (13) Mr. Ramzan Ali, Post-Master General, Nagpur, and Mrs. Ramzan Ali.
- (14) Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Bombay.
- (15) A party of historical tourists from Hyderabad (Deccan).
- (16) Khan Bahadur Maqsudali, Chief Secretary, Benares State, and Mrs. Maqsudali.
- (17) Hon'ble Mr. M. W. M. Yeats, Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands.
- (18) Professor Dr. Pierre Bovet, University of Geneva.
- (19) Dr. Slater Davies, Director of Education, Kent, England.
- (20) Mrs. and Miss Weir, wife and daughter of Mr. Weir, Director of Education, U. P.

VIII Publications.

48. *Annual Administration Report* of the Department for the year 1932-33 (V. S. 1989) was printed and published in the year of report. The reports for the years 1933-34 (V. S. 1990) and 1934-35 (V. S. 1991) are in the stage of final proofs and will be out shortly.

49. Picture Post-Cards of 48 archæological monuments and antiquities were printed for sale.

50. Three articles were contributed, one for incorporation into the India Society's proposed publication '*Revealing India's Past*', the other for an essay on the '*Progress of Archæology in India*' published by the Indian Science Congress Association and the third to the Special Birthday Number of *Jayaji Pratap*, 1937.

IX Important Events and Miscellaneous.

51. Hon'ble the Home Minister, Gwalior Government, inspected the Archæological Museum, Gujari Mahal, on the 25th September 1937,

and the monuments at Bhilsa and Udaygiri on the 21st April, Gyaraspur on the 22nd April and Bagh on the 25th May, 1938. The remarks which he was pleased to register in the visit-books kept at the places are :—

(1) *Archæological Museum, Gujari Mahal*. (25th September 1937)—“We visited the Gwalior Archaeological Museum at the Gujari Mahal and were shown over all the sections by the Director Mr. Garde. The Museum is very well kept and very intelligently arranged. It is a mine of knowledge, rich with the wealth of ancient lore and memories of old Hindu culture. The Director and his assistant deserve credit for the good opinion they have earned from all visitors and I congratulate them for the success they have achieved.”

(2) *Gyaraspur* (22nd April 1938)—“I was very much interested in these Archaeological remains which the Director was good enough to lead me over and explain to me their historical and archaeological significance. The monuments are well preserved and testify to Mr. Garde's intelligent interest in his work and his zeal.”

(3) *Bagh Caves* (25th May 1938)—“I visited the Bagh Caves this evening. I had heard much of the reputation of these rock cut caves and the Bagh caves do not belie the good reports. The caves are kept in a nice, tidy condition and things round about seemed to be quite well ordered and orderly. The work of renovation is in progress. Unfortunately the frescoes and the paintings are fading and as the walls of the caves are disintegrating I am afraid the frescoes are beyond repairs but the work of raising the pillars and renewal of the supports underneath these heavy rock roofs is progressing satisfactorily. I am pleased with what I saw”.

52. Dr. Hermann Goetz, Leiden (Holland) accompanied by his wife visited the Archæological Museum and monuments at Gwalior. Under the auspices of the Archæological Department, he delivered a lecture on “*The Crisis of Indian Civilization in the 18th century*” at the Victoria College, on the 1st December 1937.

53. The Director of Archæology attended the session of the All-India Museums Conference at Delhi and of the Ninth All-India Oriental Conference at Trivandrum in December 1937.

54. Important archæological monuments in the districts were visited by the following distinguished persons:—

(a) *Bagh Caves*.—Hon'ble Mr. Fitze, A. G. G. in Central India accompanied by Mrs. Fitze. Mr. Fraser, Political Agent, and Mrs. Fraser. (2) Mr. J. H. S. Waddington, Archæological Survey of India, and Mrs. Waddington, New Delhi. (3) Dr. Hermann Goetz and Mrs. Goetz, University of Leiden, (Holland). (4) Mr. K. J. Saffriesh, H. T. G. Germany. (5) Darbar Saheb of Barwala, Kathiawar. (6) Rai Bahadur G. B. De., Judicial Member, Dhar. (7) Sir Manubhai Mehta, Home Minister, Gwalior Government. (8) Dr. S. M. Pagar, Director of Co-operative Societies, Baroda and his family. (9) Professor and Mrs. K. Rao, Paris, France. (10) Members of the Bar Association, Dhar. (11) Dr. Kailas Singh, Chief Medical Officer, Alirajpur State. (12) Sardar D. K. Jadhav, Director of Agriculture, Gwalior. (13) Mr. R. N. Marsh Smith, Inspector-General of Police, Gwalior. (14) Major Sardar M. S. Apte, Director of Veterinary Department, Gwalior. (15) Mr. Rang Lall, Director of Co-operative Societies, Gwalior.

(b) *Udaygiri and Besnagar*.—(1) Dr. Hermann Goetz and Mrs. Goetz, University of Leiden (Holland). (2) Sir Manubhai Mehta, Home Minister, Gwalior. (3) Rao Bahadur Major Bapu Rao Pawar, Minister, Gwalior. (4) Sardar Anand Rao Bhau Saheb Phalke, Gwalior. (5) Mr. H. Hamid, Superintendent of Archæology, Bhopal. (6) Dr. N. N. Law of Calcutta. (7) Dr. N. Dutta, Calcutta. (8) Mr. R. N. Marsh Smith, Inspector General of Police, Gwalior. (9) Mr. B. L. Suryawanshi, Suba, District Ujjain.

(c) *Chanderi*.—(1) Sardar Anand Rao Bhau Saheb Phalke, Gwalior; (2) Mr. Hakim Ahmad, Muntazim Jagirdaran, Gwalior, (3) Mr. B. L. Suryawanshi, Suba, District Ujjain.

(d) *Gyaraspur*.—(1) Sir Manubhai Mehta, Home Minister, Gwalior. (2) Rao Bahadur Major Bapu Rao Pawar, Minister, Gwalior.

(e) *Surwaya*.—Mr. J. H. S. Waddington, Archæological Survey of India, and Mrs. Waddington, New Delhi.

X Photographs and Drawings.

55. Two hundred and twenty-two photographs were taken in the year of report and about 545 bromide photo-prints were prepared for the following purposes:—

(a) for the album submitted with the *Annual Report* for the Samvat year 1993.

(b) for the album presented to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb on the auspicious occasion of his Birthday.

(c) for Office record.

(d) for supplying the demands from scholars and purchasing customers, and

(e) for preparation of half-tone blocks.

56. Twenty new bromide enlargements of archæological monuments in Gwalior State were prepared and supplied to the G. I. P. Railway for replacing the old and damaged photographs formerly exhibited at the Railway Stations.

57. Nine drawings were prepared and kept in the record. Five drawings which were prepared in pencil last year were inked and completed. No lantern slides were prepared in the year.

58. For detailed lists of photo-negatives and drawings see *Appendices H* and *I* respectively.

XI Office Library.

59. One hundred and fifty-eight books were added to the Office library in the year of report. They comprise publications on Archæology, Art, Architecture, History and allied subjects. Out of these, 65 volumes were purchased and the rest were received as presents or in exchange from the Government of India, Provincial Govern-

ments and Governments of Indian States, and other private Institutions, to whom our thanks are due. A detailed list of books is given in *Appendix J*.

XII Expenditure and Income.

60. The expenditure incurred under the different heads of the budget and the income realised from various sources are set forth in *Appendices K* and *L* respectively. Thus the annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,893-8-3 and the income to Rs. 384-11-5 in the year of report.

XIII. Concluding Remarks.

61. In conclusion, I am glad to express my sincere gratitude to Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Home Minister, for the keen and scholarly interest he has evinced in the work of this Department by personal inspection of important monuments, by his strong and effective support in securing necessary budget grants to meet the urgent needs of the Department, and lastly, for his never failing courtesy and kindness.

M. B. GARDE,
Director of Archæology,
Gwalior State

P A R T I I.

Appendix A.

Tour Diary of the Director of Archæology, Gwalior State, for the year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	Remarks.
October 1937.		
9th	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
10th	Bhilsa to Udaygiri and back.	
,,	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	
31st	Gwalior to Surwaya <i>via</i> Shivpuri.	
November 1937.		
1st	Surwaya to Gwalior.	
26th	Gwalior to Suhania.	
27th	Suhania to Gwalior.	
December 1937.		
5th	Gwalior to Delhi.	
6th-7th	Halt at Delhi.	
8th	Delhi to Gwalior.	
15th	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
16th-19th	Bhilsa to Trivandrum <i>via</i> Bombay and Madras.	
20th-22nd	Halt at Trivandrum.	
23rd	Trivandrum to Padmanabhapuram, Udaygiri Fort, Suchindrum temple, Cape Comorin and back to Trivandrum.	
24th-25th	Trivandrum to Madras.	
26th-29th	Enjoyed general (X'mas) holidays.	
30th-31st	Madras to Bombay.	

Appendix A.—(contd)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	Remarks.
January 1938.		
1st	Visit to Elephanta Caves.	
1st-2nd	Bombay to Gwalior.	
10th	Gwalior to Suhania.	
11th-12th	Halt at Suhania.	
13th	Suhania to Gwalior.	
February 1938.		
5th	Gwalior to Surwaya.	
6th	Surwaya to Bhonti, Tapkesvar Mahadeva <i>Kho</i> via village Dhala, and then to Chanderi.	
7th	Halt at Chanderi.	
8th	Chanderi to Tapkesvar Mahadeva <i>Kho</i> and then to Surwaya.	
9th	Surwaya to Gwalior.	
16th	Gwalior to Suhania.	
17th-21st	Halt at Suhania.	
22nd	Suhania to Gwalior.	
March 1938.		
3rd	Gwalior to Suhania.	
4th-5th	Halt at „	
6th	Suhania to Gwalior.	
April 1938.		
4th	Gwalior to Suhania.	
5th-8th	Halt at „	
9th	Suhania to Gwalior.	
20th	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
21st	Bhilsa to Besnagar and Udaygiri and back.	

Appendix A.--(*concl'd*)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	Remarks
22nd	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur and back.	
,,	,, Gwalior.	
27th-29th	Gwalior to Bagh.	
30th	Bagh to Bagh Caves.	
May 1938.		
1st-3rd	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
4th-5th	Bagh Caves to Bhilsa.	
6th	Bhilsa to Udaygiri, Lohangi hill and back.	
7th	Halt at Bhilsa.	
8th	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur and back.	
9th	Bhilsa to Udaygiri and back.	
,,	, Kakpur and back.	
10th 11th	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	

Appendix B.

List of monuments conserved during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount sanctioned.		Total.	Amount spent.		Total.
			Current year.	Last year.		Current year.	Last year.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bagh	Buddhist Caves	10,000 0 0	..	10,000 0 0	7,339 11 8	..	7,339 11 8
2	"	Rest-House..	99 0 0	..	99 0 0	31 4 0	..	31 4 0
3	Bhilsa	Bell capital on Lohangi Hill.	198 0 0	..	198 0 0	157 7 1	..	157 7 1
4	Gwalior	Restoration of room No. 4 in Gujari Mahal.	4,500 0 0	..	4,500 0 0	2,773 10 8	..	2,773 10 8
5	"	Repairs to Gujari Mahal.	121 0 0	..	121 0 0	119 7 4	..	119 7 4
6	Gyaraspur	Maladevi temple	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	327 1 3	..	327 1 3
7	Kakpur	Two old temples	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	141 1 9	..	141 1 9
8	"	Putting up a sign-board near the temples.	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	14 6 0	..	14 6 0
9	Pawaya	Putting up a sign-board near the excavated Tila.	22 0 0	..	22 0 0	20 1 0	..	20 1 0

10	Suhania	..	Kakanmadh temple (Est. No. 8/93)	..	1,054 0 0	1,054 0 0	1,054 0 0	..	112 0 5	112 0 5*
11	"	..	" (Estimate No. 16/94)	164 0 0	..	164 0 0	163 10 0	..	163 10 0	
12	"	..	" (" 17/94)	998 0 0	..	998 0 0	952 4 9	..	952 4 9	
13	"	..	" (" 19/94)	996 0 0	..	996 0 0	967 7 9	..	967 7 9	
14	"	..	" (" 27/94)	249 0 0	..	249 0 0	248 8 0	..	248 8 0	23
15	"	..	" (" 30/94)	583 0 0	..	583 0 0	427 1 6	..	427 1 6	
Total ..				18,448 0 0	1,054 0 0	19,502 0 0	13,683 2 9	112 0 5	13,795 3 2	

*Part payment of Rs. 895/10/6 was made last year.

Appendix C.

List of sculptures excavated at Kakanmadh temple, Suhania,
District Morena.

S. No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks
1	A woman and <i>Vyali</i>	2'10" × 1'5"	II	
2	,,	,, ..	II	
3	Nrisimha seated	2'10" × 2'5"	II	
4	A woman standing	2'2" × 10"	II	
5	Parvati seated	3' × 3'3"	I	
6	Vishnu standing	4'2" × 2'5"	II	
7	Sarasvati seated	2'4" × 3'6"	II	
8	Two <i>Sadhus</i> standing	3'2" × 3'7"	II	
9	A woman standing	3'2" × 1'10"	II	
10	Siva seated	2'9" × 3'8"	II	
11	Siva and Vayu standing (a corner piece).	2'6" × 2'2"	I	
12	Parvati standing	2'6" × 2'4"	I	
13	A woman standing	2'10" × 1'10"	II	
14	Fragment of a lion	1'10" × 1'3"	II	
15	Head of a god	1'6" × 2'7"	II	
16	A woman standing	3'4" × 1'11"	II	
17	,,	3'5" × 1'7"	II	
18	Two <i>Sadhus</i> standing	3'8" × 2'7"	II	
19	A woman standing	4'5" × 2'10"	III	
20	,,	4'2" × 2'	III	
21	Vishnu standing	4'1" × 2'6"	II	
22	A woman standing	3'3" × 2'	II	
23	,,	3'5" × 2'	II	
24	<i>Sadhu</i> standing	3'5" × 1'9"	II	
25	A woman standing	3'9" × 1'6"	II	
26	Fragment of Vishnu riding Garuda ..	1'6" × 1'7"	III	

Appendix C.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks.
27	A goddess seated	2'6" × 3'7"	I	
28	A man and a woman standing ..	3'4" × 2'4"	II	
29	A woman standing	3'4" × 2'	I	
30	Fragment of god seated	2'5" × 3'7"	III	
31	Lakshmi standing	3'10" × 1'10"	II	
32	A woman standing	4' × 2'	II	
33	„	4' × 2'1"	II	
34	„	3'2" × 1'10"	II	
35	„	4'2" × 2'	III	
36	Fragment of Siva seated	2'10" × 3'6"	II	
37	Siva seated	1'11" × 1'7"	II	
38	A woman standing	3'7" × 2'2"	III	
39	<i>Sadhu</i> standing	3'3" × 1'6"	II	
40	A woman „	2'4" × 1'10"	III	
41	Two <i>Sadhus</i> standing	3'4" × 4'	II	
42	Two women and a man standing ..	2'9" × 2'	III	
43	<i>Sadhu</i> seated	1'9" × 10"	I	
44	A woman and <i>Vyali</i> standing ..	2'7" × 2' × 1'6"	I	Removed to Arch. Museum, Gwalior.
45	A woman playing on <i>Veena</i> and two men seated.	1'8" × 2'3"	I	
46	Two women standing	2'7" × 1'9"	I	
47	A woman and <i>Vyali</i> standing ..	2'5" × 1'9"	I	
48	<i>Vyali</i> standing and an elephant ..	2'5" × 1'2"	I	
49	Two groups of <i>Sadhus</i> seated ..	1'8" × 2'3"	I	
50	„	1'8" × 2'	II	
51	Three <i>Sadhus</i> seated	1'10" × 1'7"	II	
52	„	1'8" × 2"	II	

Appendix C.—(contd.)

S.No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks.
53	A woman standing and <i>Vyali</i> ..	2'8" × 16" × 1'	I	Removed to Arch. Museum, Gwalior.
54	A woman, <i>Vyali</i> and an elephant standing.	2'7" × 2'	II	
55	<i>Surya-Kamala</i>	1'8" × 1'5"	III	
56	Yama and Nairiti standing (a corner piece).	2'7" × 1'7" × 1'7"	I	Do.
57	<i>Vyali</i> and a man standing ..	2'6" × 1'3"	III	
58	An elephant, (fragment of back-rest) ..	1'6" × 2'	II	
59	Siva seated	1'11" × 1'8"	III	
60	Three <i>Sadhus</i> seated	1'8" × 2'3"	II	
61	"	1'9" × 2'3"	II	
62	<i>Sadhu</i> and a warrior seated ..	1'8" × 1'8"	II	
63	A woman standing	2'7" × 9"	II	
64	A woman and <i>Vyali</i> standing ..	2'6" × 1'8"	II	
65	Varuna and Vayu standing (a corner piece).	2'7" × 1'6" × 1'6"	I	Do.
66	<i>Vyali</i> and a man .. .	2'8" × 1' × 8"	I	Do.
67	A woman standing	3'3" × 2'	II	
68	God and goddesses seated ..	1'9" × 3'3"	III	
69	Two women standing (a corner piece).	4'2" × 1'10"	II	
70	Woman standing	4' × 2'	III	
71	Door-jamb	5' × 2'	III	
72	Indra and Agni standing (a corner piece).	2'7" × 2'7"	I	
73	<i>Vyali</i> and an elephant standing ..	2'6" × 1' × 11"	I	
74	A woman and <i>Vyali</i> standing ..	2'6" × 1'6"	I	
75	A <i>Sadhu</i> standing	3'9" × 1'10" × 1'	I	
76	Vishnu standing	4'3" × 2'6"	I	

Appendix C.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks.
77	Surya standing	2'10" × 2'2" × 1'1"	I	
78	Vyali and an elephant standing ..	2'6" × 11"	II	
79	A woman standing	4' × 1'11"	II	
80	Three figures seated	1'8" × 2'2"	II	
81	Vyali and a man standing ..	2' × 11'	II	
82	Door-jamb	3'11" × 1'7"	III	
83	Brahma (?) standing	4' × 2'5"	I	
84	A woman standing	3'2" × 2'	I	
85	Two women „	4' × 2'6"	II	
86	Siva seated	3'2" × 3'	II	
87	Siva standing	4'2" × 2'5"	II	
88	A woman standing	4'2" × 1'11"	III	
89	„	3'3" × 1'10"	I	
90	Agni standing	3'11" × 2'5"	I	
91	Two <i>Dikpalas</i> standing (a corner piece).	2'8" × 1'6"	III	
92	A woman standing	3'2" × 2'	I	
93	„	3'2" × 1'8"	I	
94	An elephant (back-rest corner) ..	1'9" × 3'6"	II	
95	Vyali standing	2'9" × 1'	I	
96	A woman and a man standing ..	2'9" × 1'5"	III	
97	Vyali and a man standing ..	2'10" × 1' × 8"	I	
98	„ and a woman „ ..	2'5" × 1'5"	II	
99	A lion and an elephant seated ..	2' × 9"	III	
100	„ „ ..	2' × 9"	III	
101	Vyali and a man	2'5" × 10" × 10"	I	
102	„	3' × 9"	II	
103	Vyali and an elephant ..	3' × 1'	II	

Appendix C.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks.
104	A woman standing	2'5" × 11"	III	
105	Brahmani standing	2'7" × 1'9"	II	
106	<i>Vyali</i> and a man standing	3' × 10"	I	
107	Three figures seated	1'8" × 2'	II	
108	<i>Vyali</i> and a man standing	3' × 9½"	II	
109	A woman standing	2'7" × 11"	III	
110	Door-jamb, a fragment	2'6" × 1'10"	III	
111	<i>Vyali</i> and a man standing	3' × 1'3"	II	
112	Indra standing	2'7" × 8"	III	
113	Siva seated	2'10" × 9"	III	
114	<i>Sadhu</i> seated	1'9" × 1'2"	III	
115	Varaha standing	2'6" × 2'4"	III	
116	An elephant (back-rest corner)	1'9" × 3'6"	II	
117	" "	1'11" × 3'	II	
118	Two <i>Sadhus</i> standing	3'3" × 3'6"	II	
119	A god standing	4'2" × 2'5" × 1'8"	I	
120	A goddess	1'11" × 1'9"	III	
121	<i>Vyali</i> and an elephant	2'9" × 1'2"	III	
122	Three figures seated	1'9" × 2'	II	
123	Ganesa dancing, four-armed	2'11" × 2'2" × 1'7"	I	Removed to Arch. Museum.
124	Three figures seated	1'8" × 2'3"	III	
125	Indra and Agni standing (a corner piece).	2'11" × 1'5"		
126	Three figures seated	1'8" × 2'5"	II	
127	Surya standing	2'9" × 2'2" × 1'9"	I	
128	Yama and Nairiti standing (a corner piece).	2'9" × 1'4" × 1'7"		Do.
129	Ganesa dancing	2'9" × 2'3"	I	

Appendix C.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks.
130	Three figures seated	1'10" × 2'2"	III	Removed to Arch. Museum.
131	A woman between two <i>Vyalis</i> ..	2'8" × 2'3" × 1'3"	II	
132	Three figures seated	1'9" × 2'3"	III	
133	Two women standing	1'11" × 2'5"	II	
134	Three <i>Sadhus</i> seated .. .	1'10" × 2'	III	
135	Surya standing	2'6" × 2' × 1'6"	I	
136	A woman, <i>Vyali</i> and an elephant standing.	2'7" × 1'5"	II	
137	A woman between two <i>Vyalis</i> and an elephant standing.	2'6" × 2'3"	II	
138	Ganesa dancing, eight-armed ..	2'9" × 2'2" × 1'9"	I	Do.
139	Indra and Agni standing (a corner piece).	2'10" × 1'7"	II	
140	A woman between two <i>Vyalis</i> ..	2'9" × 2'3"	II	
141	Two <i>Sadhus</i> seated and a warrior ..	1'8" × 2'3"	II	
142	Ganesa dancing, eight-armed ..	2'7" × 2'2" × 2'	I	
143	A woman standing	2'7" × 10"	II	
144	A woman and <i>Vyali</i> on a man ..	2'5" × 1'5"	I	
145	Lintel of a door of a Vishnu temple.	2' × 6'4"	II	
146	Parvati standing	2'10" × 2'1"	II	
147	A woman and <i>Vyali</i> .. .	2'9" × 2'2"	II	
148	Parvati standing	3'1" × 2'2" × 1'4"	I	Do.
149	A woman and <i>Vyali</i>	3'1" × 1'5"	I	
150	Vishnu (?) and Yama (?) (a corner piece).	4'3" × 2'4" × 1'6"	I	Do.
151	Ganesa-Sakti	2'7" × 1'10" × 9"	I	Do.
152	Agni	4'3" × 2'5" × 1'3"	I	Do.
153	A huge lion seated	6'3" × 6'9" × 2'	I	Do.
154	Surya standing	2'10" × 2'2"	II	

Appendix C.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks.
155	Varuna and Vayu standing (a corner piece).	2'9" × 1'6"	II	
156	Varaha standing	1'9" × 1'9"	III	
157	A woman standing	2'8" × 1'3"	III	
158	A woman standing (a fragment) ..	3' × 2'3"	III	
159	A woman standing (a corner piece).	2'8" × 1'6"	II	
160	A woman standing	4' × 1'6"	II	
161	A lion seated	1'8" × 1'2"	III	
162	A woman and <i>Vyali</i> on a man ..	2'7" × 1'4"	III	
163	A woman standing	3' × 1'6"	II	
164	Kumara standing	2'10" × 2'	I	
165	<i>Vyali</i> on a man	2'3" × 11"	III	
166	Three figures seated	1'6" × 2'2"	III	
167	A woman standing and <i>Vyali</i> ..	2'5" × 2'5"	III	
168	A woman between two <i>Vyalis</i> and an elephant.	2'6" × 2'2"	II	
169	An elephant (a fragment of back-rest).	1'9" × 2'3"	III	
170	A woman standing between two <i>Vyalis</i> .	2'7" × 2'5"	II	
171	Kumara standing	2'7" × 2'2"	I	
172	Two <i>Sadhus</i> seated	1'6" × 3'5"	II	
173	Torso of a woman	1'10" × 10"	III	
174	Yama and Nairiti standing (corner piece).	2'7" × 1'5"	II	
175	Sarasvati seated	2' × 1'6"	III	
176	Four <i>Sadhus</i> seated	1'8" × 2'2"	III	
177	Lower part of a standing figure ..	2'3" × 2'5"	III	
178	A woman standing and <i>Vyali</i> ..	2'7" × 1'4"	I	
179	Varuna and Vayu standing with <i>Vyali</i> on an elephant (a corner piece).	2'7" × 2'2"	II	

Appendix C.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name.	Size,	Class	Remarks.
180	Two <i>Sadhus</i> seated	1'8" × 1'6"	III	
181	Brahma seated	1'10" × 1'	III	
182	Varaha standing	2'6" × 2'3" × 11"	I	Removed to Archæological Museum.
183	Ganesa dancing, eight-armed ..	2'6" × 2'3"	II	
184	Three figures	1'7" × 1'4"	III	
185	A woman standing and <i>Vyali</i> on a man.	2'6" × 1'8"	III	
186	Varuna and Vayu standing with <i>Vyali</i> on a man (a corner piece).	2'7" × 2'3" 1'7"	I	Do.
187	<i>Sadhu</i> seated	1'10" × 11" × 10"	II	Do.
188	Three figures seated	1'8" 1'4"	III	
189	Yama and Nairiti standing with <i>Vyali</i> on a man (a corner piece).	2'6" × 2'6" × 1'6"	I	Do.
190	<i>Sadhu</i> seated	1'8" × 10"	III	
191	Kumara standing	2'6" × 2'1"	II	
192	A woman standing and <i>Vyali</i> ..	2'6" × 1'6"	III	
193	Two women standing	2'6" × 1'5"	II	
194	Two <i>Sadhus</i> standing, a fragment ..	3'6" × 2'2"	III	
195	A woman standing	2'6" × 1'7"	II	
196	Upper part of Vishnu	2'9" × 1'6"	III	
197	Nrisimha standing	2'6" × 2'2"	III	
198	Siva seated	3'4" × 3'2"	III	
199	A woman standing, and <i>Vyali</i> on an elephant.	2'6" × 1'10"	III	
200	Three figures	1'9" × 1'6"	III	
201	Rama and Sita standing	3'4" × 2'5"	II	
202	Two women standing	2'6" × 1'4"	II	
203	<i>Sadhu</i> seated	1'9" × 10"	II	Do.
204	A woman standing	3'3" × 1'9"	II	

Appendix C.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks.
205	<i>Vyali</i> and an elephant	2'4" × 1'	II	
206	Varuna and Vayu (a corner piece) ..	2'4" × 1'5"	I	
207	Two images of Nairiti (a corner piece).	2'5" × 1'5"	I	
208	<i>Vyali</i> on an elephant	2'4" × 1'2"	II	
209	Three figures seated	1'6" × 1'8"	II	
210	Yama and Nairiti (a corner piece) ..	2'10" × 1'5"	III	
211	Three <i>Sadhus</i> seated	1'8" × 2'3"	III	
212	A woman standing between two <i>Vyalis</i> .	2'11" × 2'11"	II	
213	" " ..	2'9" × 2'1" × 1'3"	I	Removed to Arch. Museum.
214	A woman standing and <i>Vyali</i> ..	2'9" × 2'1"	III	
215	Vishnu standing	4'1" × 2'5"	I	
216	Kumara standing	2'11" × 2'2" × 1'4"	I	Do.
217	Varuna and Vayu (a corner piece).	2'9" × 1'	II	
218	Three <i>Sadhus</i> seated	1'6" × 2'2"	III	
219	Kumara standing	2'5" × 2'2"	II	Do.
220	Parvati standing (Panchagni-Sadhana).	2'5" × 2'1" × 1'1"	I	
221	Two gods standing (a corner piece) ..	2'5" × 1'5"	II	
222	Three <i>Sadhus</i> seated	1'6" × 2'3"	III	
223	A woman standing and <i>Vyali</i> ..	2'5" × 1'6" × 9"	II	
224	Nrisimha standing	2'5" × 1'10" × 11"	I	Do.
225	An elephant (fragment of back-rest).	1'6" × 1'9"	III	
226	Two women standing (a corner piece).	4' × 3'	II	
227	<i>Sadhu</i> standing	3'4" × 1'2"	III	
228	Kumara standing	2'10" × 2'2" × 1'3"	I	Do.
229	A door-jamb	5' × 2'	III	
230	Vishnu riding on Garuda ..	3'3" × 3'5"	III	

Appendix C.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks.
231	<i>Sadhu</i> standing	3'3" × 2'	III	
232	Two women standing (a corner piece).	3'8" × 1'9"	III	
233	Two <i>Sadhus</i> seated with attendants.	1'9" × 3'8"	III	
234	A woman standing between two <i>Vyalis</i>	2'11" × 2'1"	II	
235	<i>Vyali</i> on an elephant	2'11" × 9"	I	
236	A woman standing	3'3" × 1'9"	I	
237	Three <i>Sadhus</i> seated	1'8" × 2'3"	III	
238	Hari-Hara standing	2'9" × 2'3"	II	
239	A woman standing between two <i>Vyalis</i> .	2'9" × 2'6"	II	
240	Two gods standing (a corner piece).	3' × 1'4"	II	
241	A woman and <i>Vyali</i>	2'10" × 2'	III	
242	Varaha standing	3' × 2'2"	II	
243	Lintel of a door	1'6" × 3'6"	II	
244	Upper part of a god	2'7" × 1'9"	III	
245	A door-jamb	5' × 1'9"	III	
246	Part of a lintel	1'5" × 2'9"	II	
247	Surya standing	2'11" × 2'	II	
248	Bust of a goddess	1' × 7" × 1'8"	II	Removed to Arch. Museum.
249	Vishnu standing	4' × 2'5"	III	
250	A woman standing	3'10" × 1'9"	III	
251	Varuna and Vayu (a corner piece).	2'5" × 1'5"	II	
252	„ „	2'11" × 1'4"	II	
253	Nrisimha standing	2'10" × 2'4"	III	
254	Surya standing	2'5" × 2'2" × 1'2"	I	Do.
255	A woman standing and <i>Vyali</i>	2'5" × 1'6"	III	
256	Three <i>Sadhus</i>	1'6" × 2'6"	II	

Appendix C.—(concl'd.)

S. No.	Name.	Size.	Class.	Remarks.
257	Three <i>Sadhus</i>	1'8" × 2'2"	II	
258	An elephant	1'4" × 1'6"	II	
259	A woman standing and <i>Vyali</i> ..	2'5" × 1'6"	III	
260	Nairiti and a god (a corner piece) ..	2'4" × 1'5"	II	
261	Two gods standing (a corner piece).	2'4" × 1'5"	II	
262	Agni	4'1" × 2'5" × 9"	I	Removed to Arch. Museum, Gwalior.
263	Siva standing	4'2" × 2'4"	II	
264	A Siva-gana standing	4'1" × 1'10"	I	
265	„ (?)	3'9" × 2'1"	II	
266	A pillar of a niche	4' × 10"	III	
267	„	4' × 10"	III	
268	A huge lion seated	6'3" × 6'9" × 2'	I	Do.

Appendix D.

Monuments listed during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

S.No.	Place.	Name of monument.	Class.	Remarks.
District Shivpuri.				
1	Bhonti ..	An old ruined brick-built well found in casual excavations by an agriculturist.	III	
2	Dhala ..	Tapkesvar Mahadeva temple in a valley with some inscriptions engraved on rock nearby.	III	
3	Between the two villages Dhamdhauli and Kali-pahadi.	Ruins of a Siva temple locally known as Surai.	III	
4	Do,	An old <i>baodi</i> or step-well		

Appendix E.

List of inscriptions copied or noticed during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Gwalior.	District Gird-Gwalior. On a fragmentary stone slab in five pieces received from the State Museum. Its provenance is not known.	8	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	..	..	The upper portion of the slab is broken off, also an intermediate piece in the lower portion. It is not certain whether the inscription ends with the last existing line or there were some more lines. Still judging from the existing portion of the epigraph, it seems to record the construction of a temple of Vishnu (literally one whose vehicle is Garuda) by some person whose name is lost in the missing part of the inscription. The record mentions a few names of a family of merchants (Vanika) such as Sukara, his son Prabhakara, his son Lovhaditya, Kashyapa, Lohava, Enadeva, who are described as having a share (in the act of merit). Then	2'5" x 1 1/4" (Now in the Arch. Museum, Gwalior).

2	Chanderi.	District Guna.							follows the praise of one Valhada who appears to have been the chief donor and whose name seems to have been repeated for the sake of emphasis. In conclusion, the inscription records the names of the architect Subhankara or his son (?) and, the composing poet Narayana or Silasunu.	2'2" × 1'1"
3	"	On a stone slab in Kalyanrai temple.	18	Old Nagari	Hindi.	Sultan Ghiyas Shah Khilji.	V. S. 1542 (A. D. 1485).	Regnal year 27.	It is a <i>sati</i> record, badly written and hence illegible. Refers itself to the reign of Ghiyas Shah of Malwa. Mentions the district (Desa) Chanderi.	1'10" × 8 1/4"
4	Jeeran.	On a loose broken slab (in 4 pieces).	15	Nagari	Hindi	Akbar	V. S. 1654 Saka 1519 (A. D. 1587)		Records the construction of a well during the regnal year 27 of Aurangzeb.	2'7" × 1'3"
5	"	"	3	"	"	"	"		Being very badly written and also fragmentary it is almost illegible. It mentions names of Emperor Akbar, Maharavat Bhanaji (?) and Amarasing (?).	7" × 5"
6	"	"	3	"	"	"	Saka 1519		Text.—श्रीराव, एकलिंगजी प्रसादात्. Text.—साकी १५१९ परवत्तमान.	3" × 3"

Appendix E.—(contd.)

List of inscriptions copied or noticed during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Jeeran.	On a slab in Panchamukhi Mahadeva temple.	6	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	..	Being very badly written it is mostly undecipherable. It mentions Rana Jagat Singh and refers to a Mahadeva temple (the same on which it is inscribed). Possibly it is meant to register some sort of grant to this temple. The date is given but cannot be made out with any certainty.	1'6" × 5"
8	Suhania.	District Morena. On the sculpture of a lion found in the diggings at the Kakanmadh temple.	2	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	..	..	Illegible.	9" × 3" (Now in the Arch. Museum, Gwalior).
9	Dhala.	District Shivpuri. On a loose stone lying near a step close to Tapkeshwar temple beside Hanuman temple.	19	"	Hindi.	Udeta Singh.	V. S. 1762 (A. D. 1705)	Records the installation of an image of Hanuman by Ustam Kasiram, son of Rangile, in the reign of Maharajadhiraja Maharaja Sri Raja	2'3½" × 6"

10	"	In a small room near Tap- keswar temple.	12	"	Nagari	..	..	Udeta Singhjee Deva in V.S. 1762 on the full moonday, <i>Pushiya Nakshatra</i> and Thursday.	2'4½"×8"
11	"	On a rock between the figure of an elephant and man.	..	"	"	..	..	Badly written, mutilated and illegible.	
12	"	" "	7	"	"	..	V. S. 1674 (A. D. 1617)	Totally obliterated and illegible.	3'×1½"
13	Narwar.	On a slab stuck up in the wall of a Sikhigir's house.	3	Old Nagari	"	..	V. S. 1340 (A. D. 1283)	Contains the names of Emperor Salim (Jahangir) and Raja Vira Singh Deva. Rest is illegible.	1'×5"
14	"	On a broken slab in Pannu's house.	11	"	Sanskrit	..	..	The record is fragmentary and illegible.	1'7"×1'3"
15	"	On a well near Rama Mandir.	15	"	"	Maharaja Gopala Deva	Monday, <i>Asvina</i> <i>sudi</i> 1, V. S. 1341 (A. D. 1284)	Fragmentary and illegible.	1'1"×11½"
								It is a <i>prasasti</i> . Records the con- struction of a step-well by a <i>Bania</i> named Rama of Vamsala <i>Gotra</i> , an inhabitant of village Sevayika in V. S. 1341 in the reign of Maharaja Gopala (evidently of Jajjapella dynasty). It mentions Sivanatha as the composer of the <i>prasasti</i> . In the family whose surname appears to be Grilapati there was one Nimbadeva. His son was Gadadhara who had two wives named Abha and Anagha. Rama was the son of the former.	

Appendix E.—(concl'd)

List of inscriptions copied or noticed during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Narwar.	Built up in the house of Jiya Lal.	30	Nagari	Corrupt Sanskrit.	Shah Jahan.	Thursday, <i>Bhadrapada sudi 6</i> , V. S. 1687 (A. D. 1630)	The record being written very badly it is only partially legible. Its purport is not quite clear though it seems to record the performance of some meritorious act by a merchant named Jasavanta and his wife Narayande, residents of Nalapura, whose many virtues are highly praised in the inscription. Mention is also made of Bhattarakas, Kumarasena, Srutavamsa and Brahmabhaawan Sagar. The Bhattarakas are described as having belonged to Pushkara <i>Gana Mathura Gachcha</i> and Sri Matka Sangha . The inscription refers itself to the reign of Shah Jahan, Emperor of Delhi.	1'11" × 10"

Appendix F.

List of coins examined during the year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	Remarks
1	Shah Alam II ..	A. H. 1192 R. Y. 19	..	Silver.	1	
2	Pratapgarh State, under Shah Alam II.	A. H. 1199 R. Y. 29	Deogarh ..	..	11	
3	.. ..	A. H. 1236 R. Y. 45	.. ..	..	7	
4	Muhammad Shah ..	A. H. 115- R. Y. 21	Shahjahanabad ..	..	1	
5	Bharatpur State ..	A. H. 1233 R. Y. 33	..	..	1	
6	Indore State ..	..	..	..	2	
7	Jankoji Rao Scindia.	..	..	..	2	
8	Jodhpur State ..	..	..	..	2	
9	Jodhpur or Jaipur State.	..	..	..	1	
10	Kotah or Bundi State.	..	..	..	1	
11	.. ..	..	..	.. (alloyed)	1	
12	State coins ..	..	..	Silver.	9	Uniden- tified.
13	.. ..	..	..	Copper.	6	..
14	Ala-ud-din Muham- mad Shah II, Sultan of Delhi.	A. H. 701	..	Billon.	5	
15	.. ..	.. 702	..	..	12	
16	.. ..	.. 703	..	..	10	
17	.. ..	.. 711	..	..	2	
18	.. ..	.. 712	..	..	12	
19	.. ..	.. 713	..	..	16	

Appendix E.—(concl'd)

List of inscriptions copied or noticed during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Narwar.	Built up in the house of Jiya Lal.	30	Nagari	Corrupt Sanskrit.	Shah Jahan.	Thursday, <i>Bhadrapada sudi 6</i> , V. S. 1687 (A. D. 1630)	The record being written very badly it is only partially legible. Its purport is not quite clear though it seems to record the performance of some meritorious act by a merchant named Jasavanta and his wife Narayande, residents of Nalapura, whose many virtues are highly praised in the inscription. Mention is also made of Bhattarakas, Kumarasena, Srutavamsa and Brahmabhiawan Sagar. The Bhattarakas are described as having belonged to Pushkara <i>Gana</i> Mathura <i>Gachcha</i> and Sri Matka <i>Sangha</i> . The inscription refers itself to the reign of Shah Jahan, Emperor of Delhi.	1'11" × 10"

Appendix F.

List of coins examined during the year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	Remarks
1	Shah Alam II ..	A. H. 1192 R. Y. 19	..	Silver.	1	
2	Pratapgarh State, under Shah Alam II.	A. H. 1199 R. Y. 29	Deogarh ..	..	11	
3	„ „ ..	A. H. 1236 R. Y. 45	„ ..	..	7	
4	Muhammad Shah ..	A. H. 115- R. Y. 21	Shahjahanabad ..	..	1	
5	Bharatpur State ..	A. H. 1233 R. Y. 33	..	..	1	
6	Indore State ..	..	..	..	2	
7	Jankoji Rao Scindia.	..	..	..	2	
8	Jodhpur State ..	..	..	..	2	
9	Jodhpur or Jaipur State.	..	..	..	1	
10	Kotah or Bundi State.	..	..	..	1	
11	„ „ ..	..	..	.. (alloyed)	1	
12	State coins ..	..	..	Silver.	9	Uniden- tified.
13	„ ..	..	..	Copper.	6	„
14	Ala-ud-din Muham- mad Shah II, Sultan of Delhi.	A. H. 701	..	Billon.	5	
15	„ „ ..	„ 702	..	„	12	
16	„ „ ..	„ 703	..	„	10	
17	„ „ ..	„ 711	..	„	2	
18	„ „ ..	„ 712	..	„	12	
19	„ „ ..	„ 713	..	„	16	

Appendix F.—(contd.)

S.No	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins	Remarks.
20	Ala-ud-din Muham- mad Shah II, Sultan of Delhi.	A. H. 714	..	Billon.	19	
21	, , ..	, 715	..	,,	15	
22	, , ..	..	..	,,	24	Indistinct dates or un- dated.
23	Mubarak Shah I, Sultan of Delhi.	A. H. 716	..	,,	14	
24	, , ..	, 717	..	,,	7	
25	, , ..	, 719	..	,,	2	Oblong.
26	, , ..	, 719	..	,,	1	Round.
27	, , ..	..	..	,,	4	
28	, , ..	..	..	,,	1	
29	Ghiyas-ud-din Tugh- laq I, Sultan of Delhi	A. H. 720	..	,,	4	
30	, , ..	, 721	..	,,	24	
31	, , ..	, 722	..	,,	32	
32	, , ..	, 723	..	,,	30	
33	, , ..	, 724	..	,,	19	
34	, , ..	, 725	..	,,	4	
35	, , ..	, 726 (?)	..	,,	7	
36	, , ..	, 727 (?)	..	,,	5	
37	, , ..	..	..	,,	91	
38	Krishnaraya, king of Vijayanagar.	..	..	Gold.	1	Full pagoda.
39	Mahendravarman I, a Pallava king.	..	..	,,	1	
40	A Pallava King ..	..	..	,,	1	
41	Govinda IV, a Rashtrakuta king.	..	..	,,	1	
42	Telugu Chola chief (13th Cent. A. D.)	..	..	,,	1	

Appendix F.—(contd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	Remarks.
43	Kantarya fanam (Mysore).	..	..	Gold.	1	
44	South Indian fanam Vadacheri (North Arcot District).	..	..	„	1	
45	Anantaraman (Vijaya- nagar fanam).	..	..	„	1	
46	A fanam (Cuddapah District).	..	..	„	1	
47	Viraraya fanam (Coimbatore Dist.).	..	..	„	1	
48	Indo-Sassanian or Gadhaiya.	..	..	Billon.	2	
49	Mihirabhoja of Kanauj.	circa 10th Cent. A. D.	..	„	1	
50	Aurangzeb ..	R. Y. 1 (?)	Surat ..	..	Silver.	2
51	„ ..	A. H 110- R. Y. 3	..	„	1	
52	„ ..	R. Y. 18	..	„	1	
53	„ ..	A. H -89 R. Y. 21	Surat ..	..	„	1
54	„ ..	A. H. 1089 R. Y. 22	Shahajahanabad ..	..	„	1
55	„ ..	R. Y. 25	..	„	1	
56	„ ..	A. H. 1098 R. Y. 30	Multan ..	..	„	1
57	„ ..	A. H. 1099 R. Y. 31	..	„	1	
58	„ ..	R. Y. 31	Akbarnagar ..	..	„	1
59	„ ..	A. H. 1100 R. Y. 32	..	„	1	

Appendix F.—(contd.)

S.S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	Remarks.
2 60	Aurangzeb	.. A. H. 1102	Ajmer (Dar-ul-Khair)	.. Silver.	1	
		R. Y. 34				
2 61	"	.. ..	Khujista Buniyad	.. "	1	
2 62	Ahmad Shah	.. R. Y. 3 (?)	Shahajahanabad Dar-ul-Khilafat.	Billon.	1	
2 63	Akbar	.. ..	.. ..	Silver.	1	
2 64	Shahajahan	.. A. H. 1025	Ahmadabad	.. ..	1	
2 65	"	.. A. H. 1041	.. ..	"	1	
2 66	"	.. ..	Akbarnagar	.. ..	1	
2 67	"	.. R. Y. 25	Multan	.. ..	1	
2 68	"	.. R. Y. 2	Surat	.. ..	2	
2 69	"	.. ..	.. ..	"	7	
2 70	Murad Bakhsh	.. A. H. 1068	.. ..	"	1	
3 71	Aurangzeb	.. R. Y. 6	Tattah	.. ..	1	
3 72	"	.. A. H. 1096	Khambayat	.. ..	1	
3		R. Y. 28				
3 73	"	.. R. Y. 28	.. ..	"	1	
3 74	"	.. A. H. 1098	.. ..	"	1	
3		R. Y. 31				
3 75	"	.. R. Y. 38	Akbarnagar	.. ..	1	
3 76	"	.. A. H. 1108	Khujista Buniyad	.. ..	1	
3		R. Y. 410				
3 77	"	.. A. H. 1113	.. ..	"	1	
		R. Y. 46				
4 78	"	.. A. H. 1115	Khujista Buniyad	.. ..	1	
4		R. Y. 48				
4 79	"	.. A. H. - -11	Surat ..	.. ..	1	
		R. Y. 49				

Appendix F.—(concl'd.)

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	Remarks
80	Aurangzeb ..	..	..	Silver.	5	
81	Shah Alam I ..	A.H. 111(9)	Akbarabad (Mustaqir-rul-Mulk).	..	1	
		R. Y. 2				
82	„ ..	A. H. 1120	Mustaqir-rul-Khilafat ..	„	1	
		R. Y. 2				
83	„ ..	..	..	„	1	
84	„ ..	..	..	„	1	
			Total ..	..	465	

NOTE.—Nos. 1 to 3 From Treasure-trove found at Amjhera, District Ujjain.
 „ 4 to 13 „ „ „ Pipalkheda, „ Guna.
 „ 14 to 37 „ „ „ Dangipura, „ Shivpuri.
 „ 38 to 47, Received in exchange from Government Museum, Madras.
 No. 48 From Treasure-trove found at Antri, District Gird-Gwalior.
 Nos. 49 to 62 „ „ „ Narwar „ Shivpuri.
 „ 63 to 84 „ „ „ Gandhawal, District Ujjain.

Appendix G.

List of antiquities added to the Museum of Archæology, during the year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

S. No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	Remarks.
Inscriptions.				
1	Narwar.	A fragmentary inscription in old Nagari.	1'9" × 1'3"	Presented by the State Museum.
2	..	Fragments of a Nagari inscription.	..	
Metal Objects.				
3	Purchased.	Ten-armed goddess ..	..
4	„	Eighteen-armed goddess (Durga).	..	
5	„	Ardha-Narisvara ..	..
6	„	Bala-Krishna ..	..
7	„	Dattatraya ..	..
8	„	A cat ..	..
9	„	A Bodhisattva (gilt) ..	..
10	„	„ „ „ ..	..
Paintings.				
11	„	Akbar in his mother's lap ..	..
12	„	Asaf-ud-doulah, Nawab of Oudh. ..	..
Sculptures.				
13	Suhania.	Varuna, Vayu	2'7" × 1'6" × 1'9"	
14	„	Yama, Nairiti and Vayu ..	2'6" × 2'6" × 1'6"	
15	„	„ „ „ „ ..	2'7" × 1'7" × 1'7"	
16	„	Varuna, Vayu	2'7" × 2'3" × 1'7"	
17	„	Yama, Nairiti	2'9" × 1'4" × 1'7"	
18	„	Agni	4'3" × 2'5" × 1'3"	
19	„	„	4'2" × 2'5" × 9"	
20	„	„ (?)	4'3" × 2'4" × 1'6"	
21	„	Nrisimha	2'5" × 1'10" × 11"	
22	„	Varaha	2'6" × 2'3" × 11"	

Appendix G.—(contd.)

S. No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	Remarks.
23	Suhania.	Ganesa, dancing, 4 armed ..	2'11" × 2'2" × 1'7"	
24	"	Ganesa and Sakti ..	2'7" × 1'10" × 9"	
25	"	Ganesa dancing, 8 armed ..	2'9" × 2'2" × 1'9"	
26	"	Parvati	3'1" × 2'2" × 1'4"	
27	"	"	2'5" × 2'1" × 1'1"	
28	"	Surya	2'10" × 2'2" × 1'1"	
29	"	"	2'5" × 2'2" × 1'2"	
30	"	Kumara	2'11" × 2'2" × 1'4"	
31	"	"	2'10" × 2'2" × 1'3"	
32	"	Sadhu	3'9" × 1'10" × 1'	
33	"	"	1'10" × 11" × 10"	
34	"	"	1'7" × 1'6" × 1'1"	
35	"	Woman and Vyali ..	2'7" × 2' × 1'6"	
36	"	" " " :	2'8" × 10" × 1'	
37	"	" " " ..	2'9" × 2'1" × 1'3"	
38	"	Man and Vyali ..	2'8" × 1' × 8"	
39	"	Vyali and elephant ..	2'6" × 1' × 11"	
40	"	Vyali	2'5" × 10" × 10"	
41	"	Vyali and Woman ..	2'8" × 2'3" × 1'3"	
42	"	Bust of a goddess ..	1' × 7" × 1'8"	
43	"	A huge lion, seated ..	6'3" × 6'9" × 2'	
44	"	Another huge lion, seated ..	6'3" × 6'9" × 2'	
Coins.				
45	..	Gold coin of Viraraya (Coimbatore).	..	In exchange from Madras Museum.
46	..	" " (Cuddapah) ..	..	"
47	..	" " Anantaraman (Vijayanagar).	..	"
48	..	" " Vadacheri (North Arcot.)	..	"

Appendix G.—(concl'd.)

S. No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	Remarks.
49	..	Gold coin of Kantaraya (Mysore).	..	In exchange from Madras Museum.
50	..	„ „ Telugu Chola chief ..	..	„
51	..	„ „ Govind IV, a Rashtrakuta king.	..	„
52	..	„ „ Mahendravarman I, a Pallava king.	..	„
53	Narwar.	„ „ Krishnaraya of Vijayanagar.	..	„
54	Gandhawal.	„ „ South Indian fanam ..	..	From treasure-trove.
55-58	„	Silver coins of Aurangzeb ..	..	„
59-61	„	„ „ Shahjahan ..	..	„
62	„	„ „ Murad Bakhsh ..	..	„
63-69	„	„ „ Aurangzeb ..	..	„
70-71	„	„ „ Shah Alam I ..	..	„
72-87	Dangipura.	Billon „, Muhammad Shah II, Sultan of Delhi.	..	„
88-94	„	„ „ Mubarak Shah I, Sultan of Delhi.	..	„
95-110	„	„ „ Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq I, Sultan of Delhi.	..	„
Miscellaneous.				
111	Un (Indore State).	A wooden clamp .. ..	..	Presented.

Appendix H.

List of photo-negatives prepared during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks
District Bhilsa.				
1	Bhilsa.	Bell capital on the Lohangi rock, after conservation, general view from N. E.	Full	
2	"	" " " " " "	Half	
3	"	" near " N. E. ..	Full	
4	"	" " " " ..	Half	
5	"	" " " S. E. ..	Full	
6	Gyaraspur.	Maladevi temple, new parapet wall on the east and the open air Museum.	"	
7	"	Maladevi temple, open air Museum ..	"	
8	"	" new parapet wall on the south.	"	
9	"	" interior masonry supports ..	"	
10	Kakpur.	Temples Nos. 1 and 2, after conservation, front view.	"	
11	"	" " back view	"	
12	"	Devi temple (No. 1), side view, after conservation.	"	
13	"	" " back " " "	"	
14	"	Remnant of another temple (No. 2) " "	"	
District Gird (Gwalior).				
15	Gwalior.	Fort, Surya temple	"	
16	"	" Kund	"	
17	Archæological Museum.	Room No. 4, before restoration	"	
18	"	" " " another view ..	"	
19	"	" after " near " ..	"	
20	"	" " " nearer " ..	"	
21	"	" " " " another " ..	"	
22	"	" " " interior pillars ..	"	

Appendix H.—(contd.)

S No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks
23	Gwalior Archæological Museum.	Room No. 4 after restoration interior pillar ..	Full	
24	„	Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, general view ..	„	
25	„	Room No. 5, images of Jaina <i>Tirthamkaras</i> ..	„	
26	„	„ „ „ „ „ ..	„	
27	„	„ 10, scene of hunting, elephant canopy ..	„	
	„	<i>Naga Deva</i> and <i>Vyali</i>	„	
28	„	Room No. 10, Nandi, Lion, <i>Vyali</i> , double lion bracket and an elephant rider.	„	
29	„	Room No. 11, Indra, Agni, and a lintel showing eight <i>Dikpalas</i> .	„	
30	„	Room No. 19, Images of goddesses—Chara, Indrani, Varuni, etc.	„	
31	„	„ Goddesses—Kauberi, Jamia, Mahali, Bhayavavati, etc.	„	
32	„	„ 20, Mother-goddesses	„	
33	„	„ 20, Kamalasana, Kali, eight-armed Parvati and Sarasvati.	„	
34	„	„ 20, Mother-goddesses—Kali, Indrani, Kauri and Brahmi.	Half	
35	„	„ 21, Two Siva-lingas, Siva Parvati and Siva-Tandava.	Full	
36	„	„ 21, Siva-Parvati, <i>Tandava</i> dance, Siva slaying Gajasura, and Parvati standing.	„	
37	„	„ 23, <i>Trimurti</i> , <i>Surya-kamala</i> and Ganesa.	„	
38	„	„ <i>Chaturanana</i> (Brahma), Surya seated and standing, and Rahu and Ketu.	„	
39	„	„ 26, Incarnations of Vishnu	„	
40	„	„ 1, Stone inscriptions	„	
41	„	„ „ „ „	„	
42	„	„ „ „ „	„	

Appendix H.—(contd.)

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks.
43	Gwalior Archæological Museum	Room No. 1 Stone inscriptions	Full	
44	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	
45	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	
46	"	" Persian stone inscriptions ..	Half	
47	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	
48	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	
49	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	
50	"	An inscribed monolithic pillar ..	"	
51	"	Varaha incarnation from Suhania ..	"	
52	"	Agni (?) from Suhania ..	"	
53	"	Agni from Suhania ..	"	
54	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	Dupli.
55	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	
56	"	Varuna from Suhania ..	"	
57	"	" and Vyali from Suhania ..	"	
58	"	Surya with two attendants from Suhania ..	"	
59	"	" four " " " " " " " " " "	"	
60	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	Do.
61	"	Kumara from Suhania ..	"	
62	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	Do.
63	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	
64	"	Vayu from Suhania ..	"	
65	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	
66	"	Yama " " " " " " " " " "	"	
67	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	
68	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	

Appendix H.—(contd.)

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks.
69	Gwalior Archæological Museum	Nairiti from Suhania	Half	
70	"	" " " " " "	"	
71	"	" and <i>Vyali</i> from Suhania ..	"	
72	"	Four-armed Ganesa, dancing, from Suhania ..	"	
73	"	Eight-armed " " " " " "	"	
74	"	Ganesa Sakti, from Suhania	"	
75	"	Parvati standing (practising penance), Suhania ..	"	
76	"	" (<i>Panchagni-Sadhana</i>) " " " "	"	
77	"	A <i>Sadhu</i> standing, from Suhania	"	
78	"	Two sculptures of <i>Sadhus</i> seated from Suhania ..	"	
79	"	A <i>Sadhu</i> seated and upper portion of a goddess from Suhania.	"	
80	"	A woman standing, from Suhania	"	
81	"	" " and <i>Vyali</i> on a man " "	"	
82	"	" " between two <i>Vyalis</i> " "	"	
83	"	" " " " " " " "	"	
84	"	<i>Vyali</i> on a man from Suhania	"	
85	"	" on a woman " " " "	"	
86	"	" on an elephant " " " "	"	
87	"	A group of two <i>Vyalis</i>	"	
88	"	Inscribed clay seals found in excavations at Besnagar.	Full	
89	"	" " " " " " " "	"	
90	"	" " " " " " " "	Quar- ter	
91	"	Iron implements found in excavations at Besnagar.	Full	
92	"	" " " " " " " "	Half	
93	"	" " " " " " " "	"	
94	"	" " " " " " " "	"	

Appendix H.—(contd.)

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks
95	Gwalior Archæologi- cal Museum	Iron implements found in excavations at Besnagar.	Half	
96	"	Beads " " " "	Full	
97	"	Small antiquities " " " "	Half	
98	"	" " " " " "	"	
99	"	" " " " " "	"	
100	"	" " " " " "	"	
101	"	" " " " " "	"	
102	"	" " " " " "	"	
103	"	" " " " " "	"	
104	"	Pottery " " " "	"	
105	"	Terra cotta stencils for stamping cloths found in excavations at Besnagar.	"	
106	"	" heads and figures found in excavations at Pawaya.	"	
107	"	" " " " " "	"	
108	"	" " " " " "	"	
109	"	" " " " " "	"	
110	"	" images " " " "	"	
111	"	Punch-marked and Naga coins	Full	
		(Metal images.)		
112	"	Ardha-Narisvara and Dattatraya	"	
113	"	Eighteen-armed goddess	"	
114	"	Ten-armed goddess, Kali	"	
115	"	Balakrishna dancing	"	
116	"	A cat. Siva- <i>Tandava</i> and <i>Kirtimukha</i>	"	
117	"	A toy chariot driven by a pair of bullocks	Half	
118	"	A couple riding on a camel, and Parasurama killing his mother ?	"	

Appendix H.--(contd.)

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks
119	Gwalior Archæologica Museum	Siva carrying the corpse of his wife, Sati ..	Half.	
120	"	Bodhisattva in <i>Bhumisparsha-Mudra</i> (gilded) ..	"	
121	"	" in Dhyana " " ..	"	
Old paintings.				
122	"	Raghunath Rao Peshwa	Full.	
123	"	Nawab of Jhajhar driving in a carriage ..	"	
124	"	Baby Akbar in his mother's lap ..	Half.	
125	"	Asaf-ud-Doulah, Nawab of Oudh ..	"	
126	"	Sardar Hazratji of Gwalior ..	"	
127	"	" Babu Rao Angre	"	
128	"	Representation of the month of <i>Chaitra</i> ..	"	
129	"	" " " <i>Vaishakha</i> ..	"	
130	"	" " " <i>Jyeshtha</i> ..	"	
131	"	" " " <i>Ashadha</i> ..	"	
132	"	" " " <i>Margashirsha</i> ..	"	
133	"	" " " <i>Pausha</i> ..	"	
134	Lashkar	Motimahar <i>Gol-kamra</i> , front view ..	Full.	
135	"	Silver throne of His Highness, front view ..	"	
136	"	Memorial of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, view from south.	"	
137	"	" " " " south-east.	"	
138	"	" " " " north ..	"	
139	Chanderi	" " " " north west.	"	
District Guna.				
140	"	Fort, Johar memorial, front view ..	"	
141	"	" " interior Sati stone, front view.	Half.	
142	"	Nrisimha temple, general view ..	"	

Appendix H.—(contd.)

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks.
143	Chanderi	Nrisimha temple, entrance gate	Full	
		District Mandasor.		
144	Mandasor	Fort, sculpture of Siva, front view	„	
145	„	„ Torana pillar, „	„	
146	Suhania	Kakanmadh temple after conservation, front view.	„	
147	„	„ „ „ back „	„	
148	„	„ „ „ side view from north	„	
149	„	„ „ „ „ south.	„	
150	„	„ „ „ „ N. E.	„	
151	„	„ „ „ „ S. E.	„	
152	„	„ „ restored staircase of the platform, front view.	„	
153	„	„ „ restored staircase and an excavated lion on the south.	„	
154	„	„ „ „ „ north.	„	
155	„	„ „ excavated platform, partial view.	„	
156	„	„ „ „ „ „	„	
157	„	„ „ „ „ „	„	
158	„	„ „ partial view from N. E. ..	„	
159	„	„ „ „ „ S. E. ..	„	
160	„	„ „ „ „ N. E. ..	„	(Detail carving)
161	„	„ „ „ „ N. W. ..	„	Do.
162	„	„ „ „ „ S. W. ..	„	Do.
163	„	„ „ the staircase of the main shrine, front view.	„	
164	„	„ „ „ view from N. E. ..	„	
165	„	„ „ „ „ S. E. ..	„	
166	„	„ „ a northern wing of the open air Museum.	„	

Appendix H.—(contd.)

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks.
167	Suhania	Kakanmadh temple, a southern wing of the open air museum.	Full	
168	"	" " a western wing partial view.	"	
169	"	" " " " " "	"	
District Sardarpur.				
170	Bagh	Cave No. 2, the staircase and new parapet wall, general view.	"	
171	"	" " " " " "	"	Dupl
172	"	" the staircase and new parapet wall, near view.	"	
173	"	" the parapet wall, view from N. E. . .	"	
174	"	" " " " " N. W. . .	"	
175	"	" excavated steps, front view . .	"	
176	"	" excavated platform and steps, from N. E.	"	
177	"	" " " another view.	"	
178	"	" " " from N. W.	"	
179	"	" " " another view.	"	
180	"	" Naga chapel on the north-east after conservation.	"	
181	"	" Naga chapel on the north-west after conservation.	"	
182	"	" interior pillars after restoration . .	"	
183	"	" " " " " " . .	"	
184	"	" an interior pillar after conservation . .	"	
185	"	" " " " " " . .	"	
186	"	" " " " restoration . .	"	
187	"	" 4 Dagoba, after conservation . .	"	
188	"	" 4 old masonry pillar, after conservation.	"	
189	"	" 4 " " another view " "	"	
190	"	" 4 a row of restored interior pillars . .	"	

Appendix H.--(contd.)

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks.
191	Bagh	Cave No. 4, a row of restored interior pillar, another view.	Full	
192	"	Rest-house, front view	"	
193	"	" from west	"	
District Shivpuri.				
194	Bhonti	A brick well exposed in casual excavations by an agriculturist.	"	
195	Dhala	Tapkesvar Mahadeva Kho, an inscription on a rock.	"	
196	"	" " " " " another view.	"	
197	Dhamdhauli	Siva temple, general view from south-west ..	Half	
198	"	" view from south	"	
199	"	" door-frame	"	
200	"	" a ruined adjacent platform ..	"	
District Ujjain.				
201	Ujjain	Gadh, general view	Full	
202	"	" a nala near Ranamuktesvar Mahadeva ..	"	
203	"	" " " Pir Machhinder ..	"	
204	"	" " " " another view ..	"	
205	Undasa	Veshya Tekdi, hillock, general view ..	"	
206	"	" near view	"	
207	"	" " " " " ..	"	
Miscellaneous.				
208	..	Map of Bhilsa District showing important places of archæological interest.	Full	
209	..	Darbar of Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia (a painting).	"	Duplicate.
210	..	" " " " " "	"	
(Metal images).				
211	..	(a) Lokesvara, 13th century, front view ..	Full	

Appendinx H.—(conctd.)

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.	Remarks.
		(b) Lokesvara, 13th century, back view ..	Full	
212	..	(a) Siva as Vinadhara Dakshinamurti, front view, 13th century.	..	
		(b) back ..	..
213	..	(a) Nataraja, 11th century, front view ..	..
		(b) back ..	..
214	..	Siva and Uma, 13th century, front view ..	Half	
215	..	Parvati as Mahesvari, 12th century, front view ..	..
216	.	(a) Parvati as Annapurna, 12th century, front view.	Full	
		(b) back ..	..
217	..	(a) Parvati as Matangi Devi, 11th century, front view.	..	
		(b) back ..	..
218	..	Vishnu, 13th century front view ..	Half	
219	..	Subramanya, 14th century, front view ..	..
220	..	(a) Chandikesvara, 12th century, front view ..	Full	
		(b) back view ..	..
221	..	A Chola king, 13th century, front view ..	Half	
222	..	(a) A Chola queen, 13th century, front view ..	Full	
		(b) back ..	..

Note :—Antiquities shown in Nos. 209 to 222 are not the property of the Gwalior Archæological Department.

Appendix I.

List of drawings prepared during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

S.No.	Place.	Object and description.	Scale.	Remarks.
District Bhilsa.				
1	Bhilsa.	Map of Bhilsa District showing important places of archæological interest.	1"=4 miles	Complete.
2	Udaygiri.	Plan of Cave No. 20	1"=4'	Plotted in pencil.
District Gird-Gwalior.				
3	Gwalior.	Proposed restoration of room No. 4., Gujar Mahal, Plan.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "=1'	Complete.
4	"	Do. Plan.	Do	Tracing.
5	"	Do. Section on A B C D.	Do	Complete.
6	"	Do. " " " " " " ..	Do	Tracing.
7	"	Do. Front elevation ..	Do	Complete.
8	"	Do. " " " " " " ..	Do	Tracing.
9	Pichhore.	Plan of Rajmandal	1"=6'	Plotted in pencil.
10	Gwalior.	Map of Greater Gwalior (Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar), printed.	3"=1 mile	Purchased.

Appendix J.

List of books added to the Office Library, during the year 1937-38,
Samvat 1994.

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks
Archæological Survey Reports, Memoirs, etc.		
1	Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Cochin State, for the year 1935-1936.	Exchange
2	Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Gwalior State, for the years 1932-33, Samvat 1989.	Presented
3	Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Travancore State, for the year 1934-35.	Exchange
4	Archæological Survey of India : Annual Report for the year 1934-35.	Presented
5	Archæological Survey of Mysore : Annual Report for the year 1934.	Exchange
6	Do. Do. for the year 1935. ..	Do.
7	Art and Archæology abroad by K. D. Nag ..	Presented
8	Memoirs of the Arch. Surv. of India, No. 52 ..	Do.
9	„ „ „ „ No. 56 ..	Do.
10	Office des Instituts d'Archæologie et d'histoire de l' Art Bulletin No. 10.	Do.
11	Progress of Archæology in India during the last 25 years, by K. N. Dikshit.	Do.
12	Stone Age in India by P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar ..	Exchange
13	Varendra Research Society's Monograph No. 2 ..	Do.
14	„ „ „ „ „ 3 ..	Do.
15	„ „ „ „ „ 4 ..	Do.
Art and Architecture ..		
16	Pratima-Mana Lakshanam by P. N. Bose ..	Purchased
17	Indian Art and Letters, Vol. XI, No. 2 ..	Subscribed
18	Studies in Chinese Art and Some Indian Influences by J. Hackin and others.	Presented
19	A Survey of Paintings in the Deccan by St. Kramrisch ..	Do.
20	Vine Motif in Mathura Art (a reprint) by V. S. Agarwala.	Do.

Appendix J.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks
21	The wall paintings of India, Central Asia and Ceylon by Benjamin Rowland Jr.	Presented
Bibliography.		
22	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology for the year 1935, Vol. X.	Subscribed
23	Do. Do. for the year 1936, Vol. XI ..	„
24	New Catalogus Catalogorum (a provisional fasciculus), by University of Madras.	Presented
Dictionary.		
25	Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms by W. Foulsham & Co.	Purchased
26	Encyclopædia of Mediæval Indian Biography (Marathi) by S. S. Chitrav.	„
Engineering.		
27	Practical Notes on the Preparation of Drawing for Photographic Reproduction by Government Photo-zinco Press, Poona.	Presented
Epigraphy.		
28	Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year 1934-35.	„
29	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXI, Part VIII ..	„
30-34	„ „ „ XXIII, Parts I to V ..	„
35	„ Indo-Moslemica, 1933-34 (Supplement) ..	„
36	Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III, by N. G. Majumdar ..	Exchange
Guides.		
37	Departed Glory—the Deserted Cities of India by A. R. Slater.	Purchased
38	Picturesque Mysore, published by Government of Mysore ..	„
39	Travancore: a Souvenir, published by IX All-India Oriental Conference, Trivandrum.	Presented
History.		
40	Ancient India and Indian Civilization by Paul Masson-Oursel.	Purchased
41	Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East: Vol. I—Champa, by R. C. Majumdar.	„

Appendix J.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks.
42	Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East: Vol. II—Suvarnadvipa, Part I, by R. C. Majumdar.	Purchased
43	Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV—Mughal Period, by W. Haig and Sir R. Burn.	„
44	Collection of letters (abridged) of Shivaji's time, Vol. III, (Marathi) by S. N. Joshi.	Presented
45	Hindu Civilization by R. K. Mookerji	Purchased
46	History of Benares by A. S. Altekar	Presented
47	History of Rajputana, Vol. III, Part II (Banswara State), in Hindi, by G. H. Ojha.	Purchased
48	On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India, Vol. I, by T. Watters.	„
49	„ „ „ „ „ II, „	„
50	Rivers of the Kings (Rajatarangini) by R. S. Pandit ..	„
51	Romance of the Fort of Gwalior by H. C. Rai ..	„
52	Sources of Shivaji's Biography, Vol. VI (Marathi), by G. H. Khare.	Presented
Iconography.		
53	Elements of Buddhist Iconography by A. K. Coomarswamy.	Purchased
54	Ganesa—a monograph on the elephant-faced God by Alice Getty.	„
55	A Guide to the Sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Part I, by N. G. Majumdar.	„
56	Do. do. Part II.	„
Journals and Periodicals.		
57-58	Annals of Bhandarkar's Oriental Institute, Vol. XVIII, Part III and Vol. XIX, Part I.	Presented
59-62	Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal—Quarterly, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1 to 4.	Subscribed
63	Dacca University Studies, Vol. II, No. 1	Presented
64-67	Indian Culture, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 4	Subscribed
68-71	Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XIII. Nos. 2 to 4 and Vol. XIV, No. 1.	„
72-73	Journal Asiatique, Tome CCXXIX, Oct. to Dec. 1936 and to June 1937.	Presented

Appendix J.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks.
74-75	Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. X, Parts 1-4 and Vol. XI, Parts 1-2.	Exchange
76-79	Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXIII, Parts 2 to 4 and Vol. XXIV, Parts 1-2.	„
80-81	Journal of Greater India Society, Vol. IV, No. 2 and Vol. I, No. 1.	Subscribed
82-85	Journal of Indian History, Vol. XVI, Parts 1 to 3 and Vol. XVII, No. 1.	Exchange
86	Karnataka Historical Review, Vol. IV, Nos. 1-2	„
87-98	Modern Review, from July 1937 to June 1938	Subscribed
99-102	Nagari Pracharini Patrika, Vol. XVIII, Parts 1 to 4 (Hindi)	„
103	Purushartha, July 1937 (Marathi)	„
104-108	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXVII, Parts 3-4. and Vol. XXVIII, Parts 1 to 4.	Exchange
109-111	Sanshodhak (Marathi), Vol. VI, Nos. 1 to 3	„
Literature.		
112	Barhaspatya Arthashastra by Dr. F. W. Thomas	Purchased
113	History of Classical Sanskrit Literature by Dr. M. Krishnamachariar.	„
114	Indian Influences on the Literature of Java and Bali by H. B. Sarkar.	„
115	Kautilya Arthashastra, Vol. I, by Dr. J. Jolly	„
116	„ „ „ II „	„
117	Sri Mahabharatam, Part VII (Harivamshaparvan) by R. Kinjawadekar.	„
118	Administrative Report of Sri Chitralayam, Trivandrum, for the year 1111 M. E.	Presented
119	Creative India by B. K. Sarkar	Purchased
120	Grierson Commemoration Volume	„
121	Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, 44th Annual Report, V. S. 1993.	Presented
122	Presidential Address given by C. Hayavadana Rao at the 6th Karnataka Historical Conference.	„

Appendix J.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks.
123	Proceedings and transactions of the 8th All-India Oriental Conference, Mysore, December 1935, by Dr. M. H. Krishna.	Presented
124	An Outline of the Field Sciences of India by Dr. S. L. Hora.	Purchased
Museums (Annual Reports, Guides, etc.)		
125	Annual Report of Curzon Museum, Muttra, for the year 1936-37.	Exchange
126	Annual Report of Government Museum, Madras, for the year 1936-37.	„
127	Annual Report of Travancore Government Museum for the year 1111 M. E. (1935-36).	„
128	Annual Report of Watson Museum, Rajkot, for the year 1936-37.	„
129	Bulletin du Musee du ethnographic du Trocadero, No. 8 ..	Presented
130-131	„ of Madras Government Museum, Natural History Section, Vol. I, No. 2, Parts 3-4.	Exchange
132	Do. do. General Section, Vol. II, No. 4 ..	„
133	Do. do. do. Vol. III, Part 2 ..	„
134	Do. do. do. Vol. III, No. 5 ..	„
135	Bulletin of Museum Fine Arts, Boston, Vol. XXXV, No. 210.	Presented
136	The Case for Museum Education by J. C. Basak ..	„
137	Education through Museum by J. C. Basak ..	„
138	A Resume of the Activities of the Dacca Museum from 1926-27 to 1934-35 and Annual Report of the same for the year 1935-36.	Exchange
139	Travancore State Museum—A Guide ..	Presented
140-141	Tromso Museums Arshefter, Vol. 52, Nr. 1 and 3 ..	„
142-145	„ „ „ Vol. 53, Nrs. 1 to 4 ..	„
146-147	„ „ „ Vol. 54, Nr. 1 and Vol. 56, Nr. 1.	„
148	„ „ Arsheretsing for Arene 1931-35 ..	„
149	„ „ Skrifter, Vol. III, Part 1 ..	„

Appendix J.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	Remarks.
Numismatics.		
150	Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Numismatic Society of India for the year 1937.	Presented.
Religion and Mythology.		
151	Hindu View of Life by S. Radhakrishna	Purchased
152	Outlines of Jainism by J. L Jaini	,,
State Publications.		
153	Budget of the Gwalior State for the Samvat year 1994 ..	Presented
154	General Statistics of the Gwalior State for the Samvat year 1992.	,
155	Municipalities Act, Gwalior State, V. S. 1993	,,
156	Report on Co-operative Societies and Banks in Gwalior, 1937, by Prof. V. G. Kale.	,,
157	Tour Report of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia for Vikram Samvat 1993.	,,
158	Gwalior State Annual Civil List No. LXXII	Purchased

Appendix K.

Statement of expenditure incurred during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

S. No.	Head.	Amount of current year.	Amount of last year.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Salaries	13,003 6 8	..	13,003 6 8
2	Travelling allowances ..	1,631 0 6	..	1,631 0 6
3	Contingencies	1,307 15 1	..	1,307 15 1
4	Purchase of books	394 8 9	..	394 8 9
5	Publications	997 6 9	237 8 9	1,234 15 6
6	Miscellaneous	73 6 0	..	73 6 0
7	Subscription of telephones ..	270 0 0	..	270 0 0
8	Museum :—	1,289 1 2	..	1,289 1 2
	(a) Collection and purchase of antiquities. Rs. 370 0 0			
	(b) Exhibition, etc. Rs. 828 6 9			
	(c) Upkeep of Museum building Rs. 90 10 5			
	Total Rs. 1,289 1 2			
9	Works from recurring grant ..	3,418 3 3	68 3 7	3,486 7 1
	(a) Initial repairs to monuments Rs. 2,617 7 8			
	(b) Annual upkeep Rs. 675 8 7			
	(c) Miscellaneous Rs. 125 3 3			
	Total Rs. 3,418 3 6			
10	Works from Non-recurring grants.	10,113 6 4	..	10,113 6 4
	(a) Repairs to Bagh Caves Rs. 7,339 11 8			
	(b) Restoration of room No. 4 in Gujar Mahal. 2,773 10 8			
	Total Rs. 10,113 6 4			
11	General saving	977 4 9	112 0 5	1,089 5 2
	(a) Works :—Repairs to Kakan- madh temple at Suhania Rs. 952 4 9			
	(b) Miscellaneous :—Subscription to Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Poona, Rs. 25 0 0			
	Total Rs. 977 4 9			
		33,475 11 6	417 12 9	33,893 8 3

Appendix L.

Statement of income realised during the Year 1937-38, Samvat 1994.

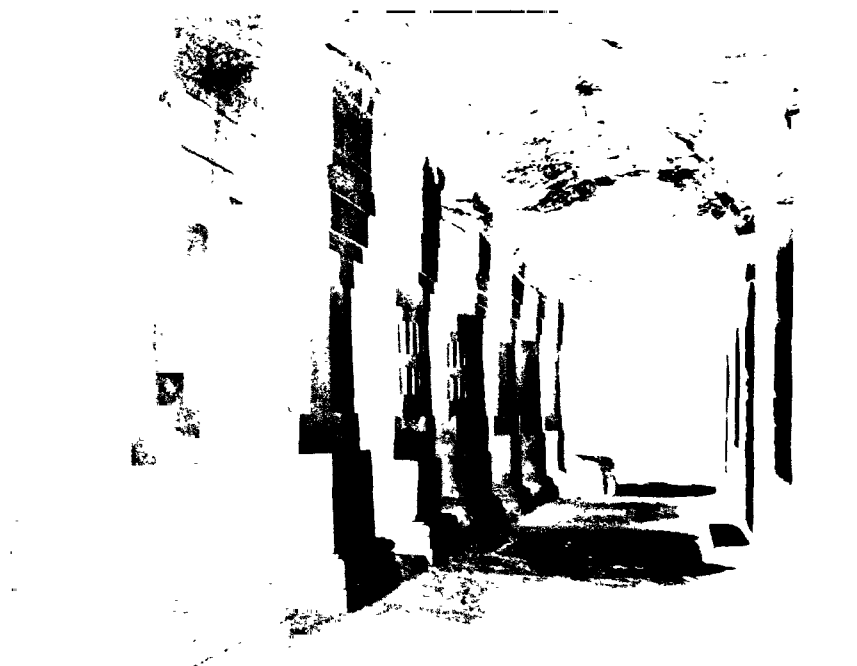
S. No.	I t e m .	Amount,
		Rs. a. p.
1	By sale of publications	133 0 4
2	„ of photographs	134 4 0
3	Miscellaneous	117 7 1
	Total ..	384 11 5



(a) Cave No. 2 at Bagh, general view, after conservation.



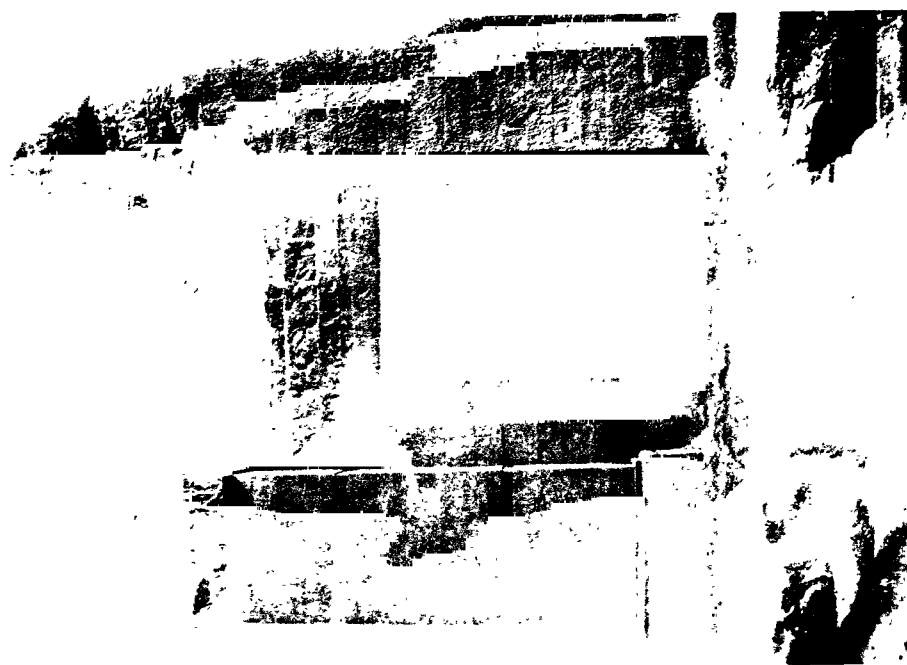
(b) Cave No. 2 at Bagh, newly exposed plinth.



(c) Cave No. 4 at Bagh, front row of interior pillars, after restoration



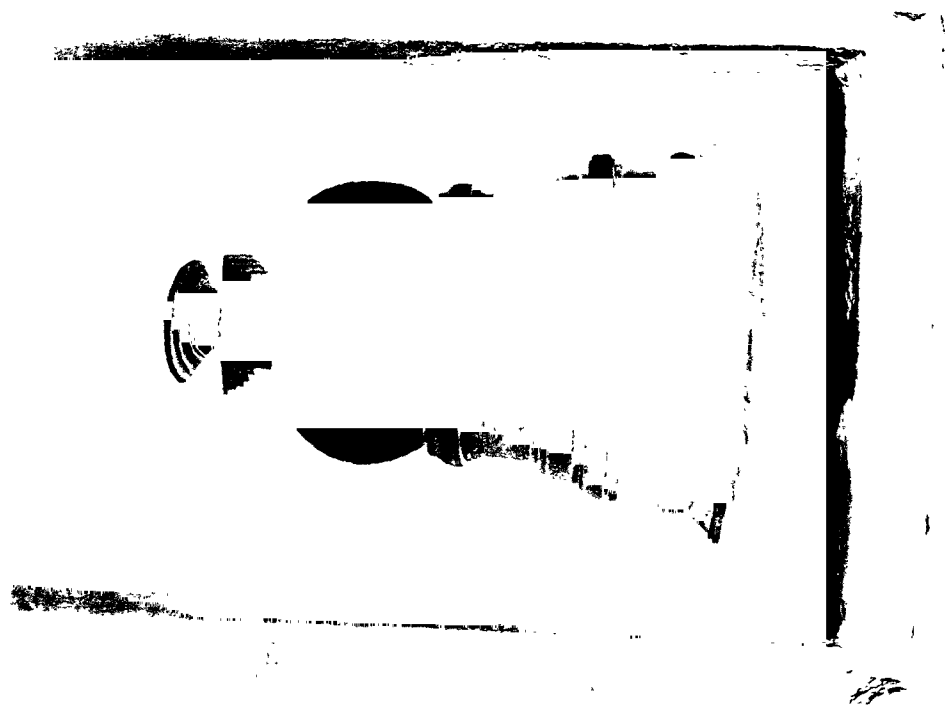
(a) Cave No. 2 at Bagh, North-eastern chapel, after conservation



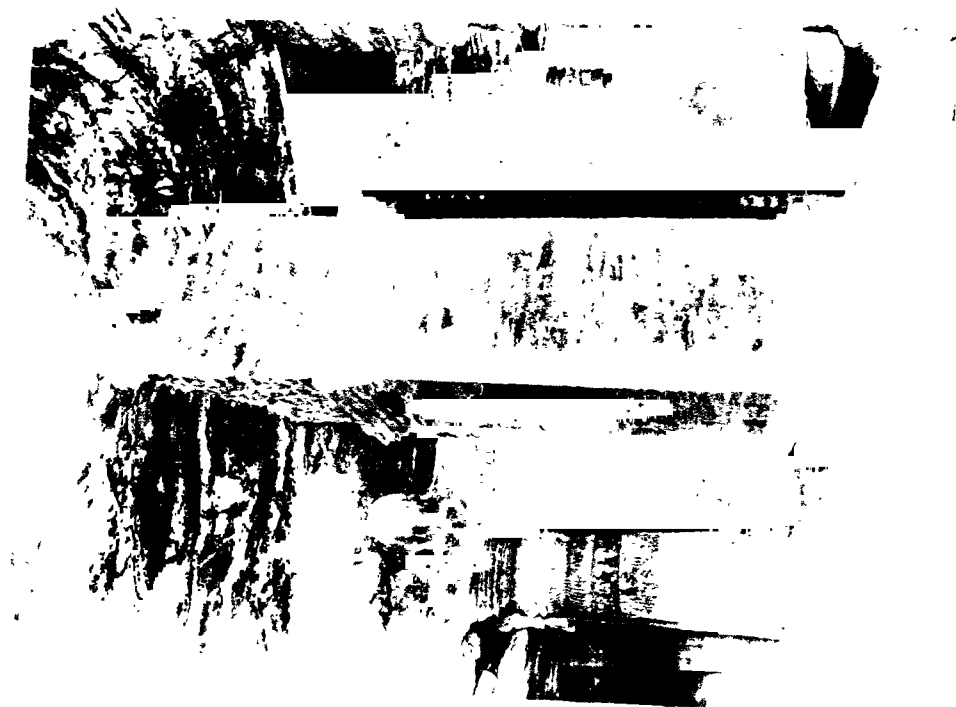
(b) Cave No. 2 at Bagh, South-western chapel, after conservation



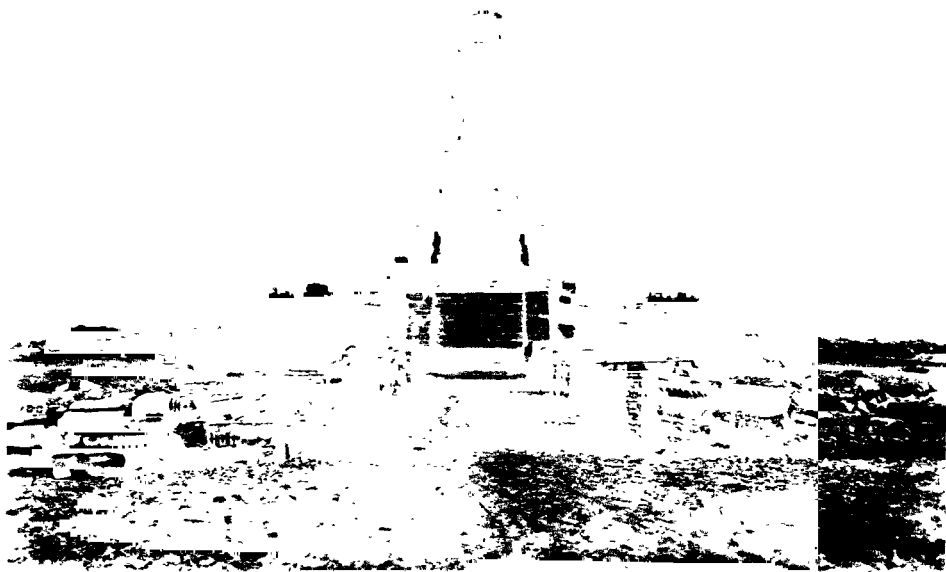
(c) Cave No. 2 at Bagh, three interior pillars in front row, after restoration



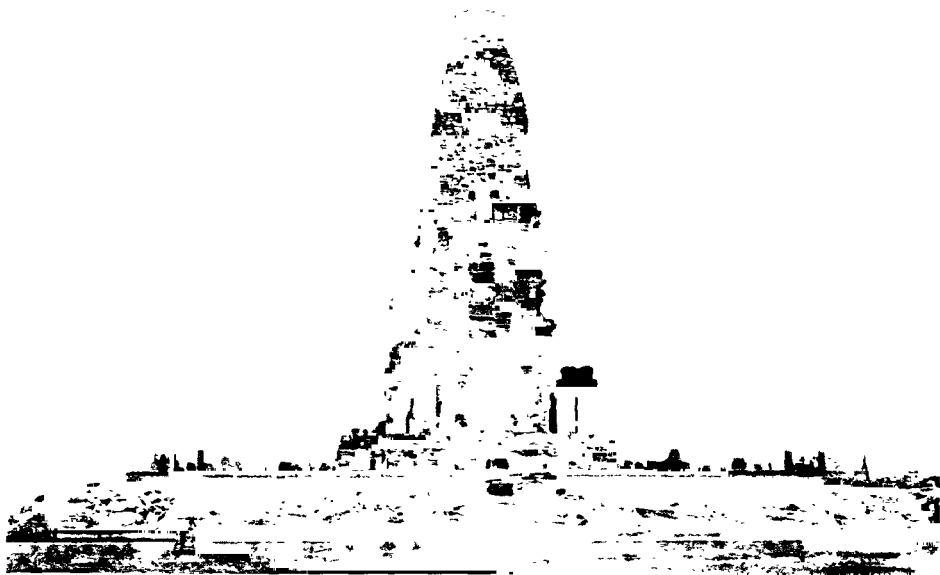
(a) Cave No. 4 at Bagh, *duggoba*, after conservation



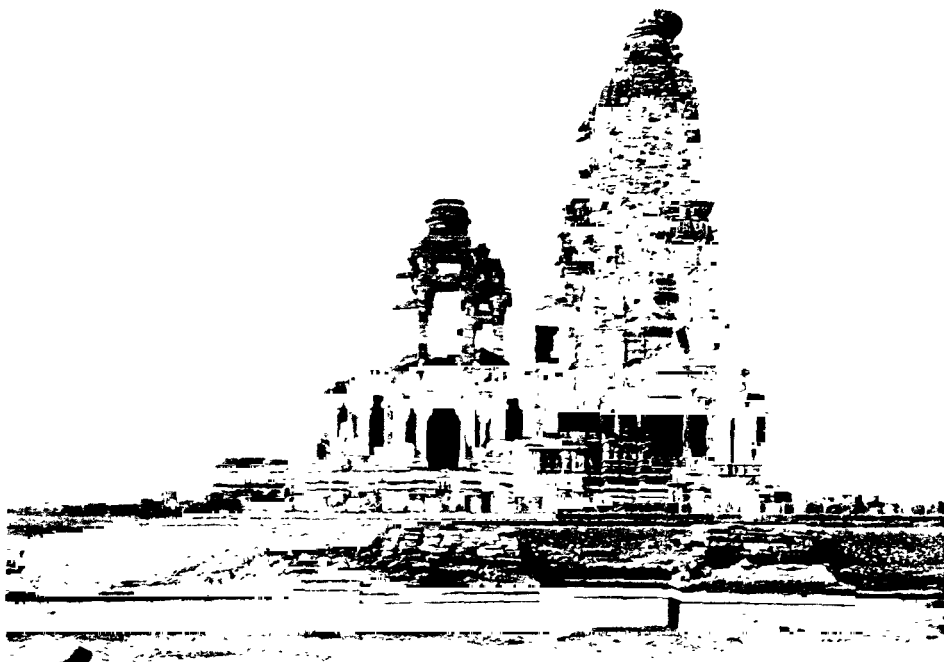
(b) Cave No. 4 at Bagh, a square pillar, after restoration



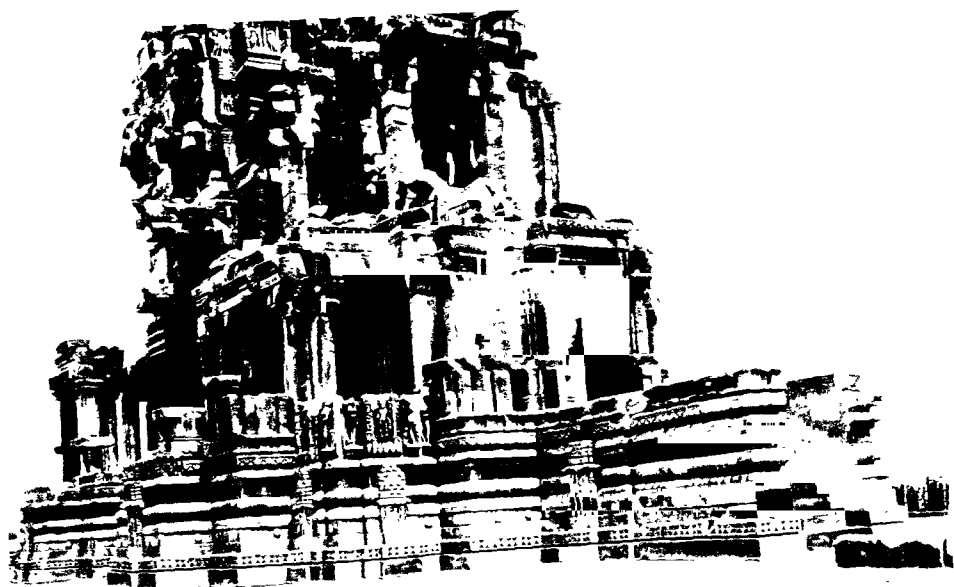
(a) Kakanmadh temple at Suhania, front view, after conservation.



(b) Kakanmadh temple at Suhania, back view, after conservation.



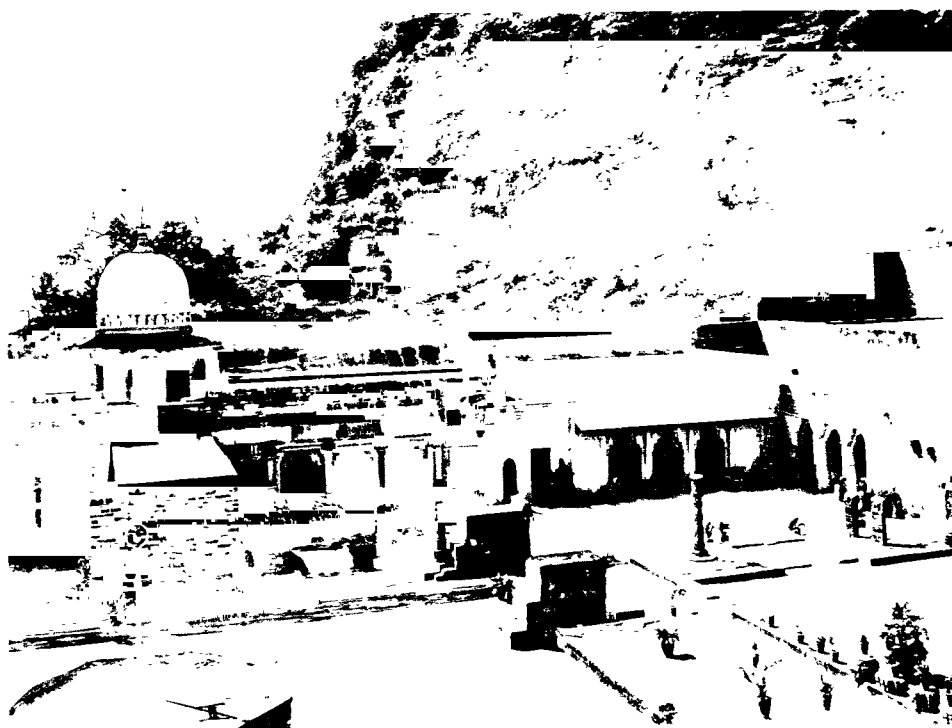
(c) Kakanmadh temple at Suhania, side view from North, after conservation.



(a) Kakanmadh temple at Suhamia, near view, after conservation.



(b) Kakanmadh temple at Suhamia, partial view, after conservation.



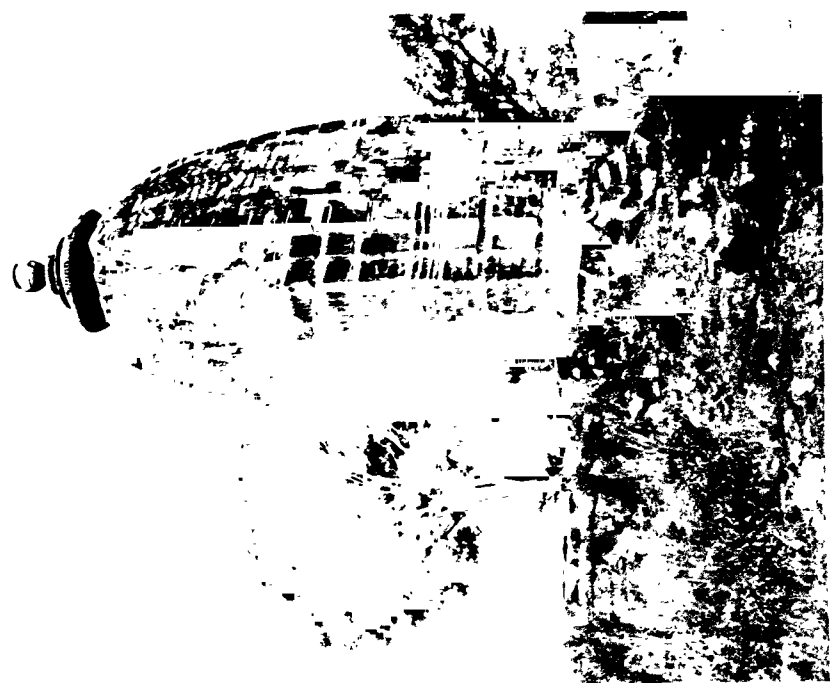
(a) Gujar Mahal at Gwalior, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, general view.



(b) Gujar Mahal at Gwalior, Room No. 4, near view, after restoration



(b) Capital of a Pillar Lohang Rock at Bhulsa after conservation



(a) Sunar temple at Dhamdhadh



(a) Parvati in penance, from Suhania

(now in the Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort)



(b) Kumara, from Suhania.



(c) Ganesa, eight-armed, from Suhania.

(now in the Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort)



(d) Sakti of Ganesa, from Suhania.



(a) Varaha, from Suhania.



(b) Agni, from Suhania

(now in the Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort)



(c) Agni, from Suhania.



(d) *Sadhu*, from Suhania

(now in the Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort)

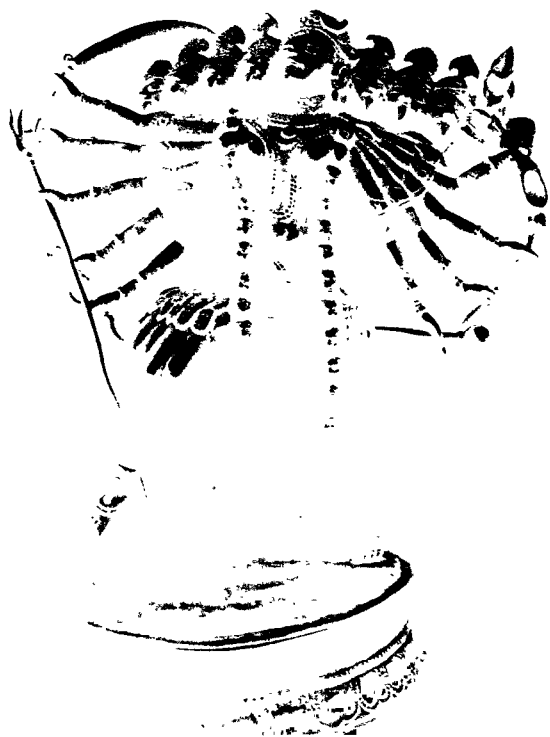


(a) Varuna, from Suhamia.



(b) Nairiti, from Suhamia.

(now in the Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort)



(c) Kali, a copper image.



(d) Eighteen-armed goddess, a copper image.

(purchased for the Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort)



(a) A woman standing between two
ryalis, from Suhania.



(b) A colossal image of lion, from Suhania.

(now in the Archæological Museum, Gwalior Fort)



(c) Two *ryalis*, from Suhania.



(d) Another colossal image of lion, from Suhania.

(now in the Archæological Museum, Gwalior Fort)

2

"A book that is shut is but a block"

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